PRICE, 3 ANNA

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,180 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

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The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th July.
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th "
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes..	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	19th "
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3008	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

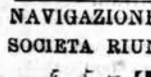
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

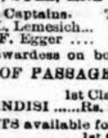
Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perici	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

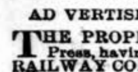
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

(*VIA* MARSEILLES.)

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL,	A. Buck..	4,100	500,	about 30th July



THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

AD VERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

The firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,114 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingā, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON, TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route.*

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

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Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

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CLUB MANAGER AND STEWARD.

WANTED for the North-West Provinces Club, Allahabad. Must be an European, sober, able to cater for large entertainments, and to undertake the general management of the Club under the Honorary Secretary.

Apply with copies of certificates to the

HONORARY SECRETARY.

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Apply by letter in the first instance to

THE MANAGER, KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.
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FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS

Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The Rs. 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusr. Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete Shirt Studs and Rings set with scientific diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond rings at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

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By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,

supply

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

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warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.,	Rs. 65 0
*** TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	"	" 40 0
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Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
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Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	"	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	"	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	"	850

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BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

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OLD IN BOTTLE.—A fine, round, full-flavored wine, with all the characteristics of a High Class Claret, developed so as to gratify the palate of anyone accustomed to the best wines.

Quarts,	Pints,
Rs. 33 Per doz.	Rs. 18 Per doz.

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27, LEADENHALL STREET.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply

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Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 34.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

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PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	65 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	65 0	36 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	65 0	37 8
KOCH FILS	55 0	30 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES—

		Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR	Per doz.	18 0
PALE DINNER	"	23 0
DRY FINO	"	24 0
VINO DE PASTO	"	27 0
MANZANILLA	"	30 0
AMOROSO	"	30 0
AMONTILLADO	"	36 0
MARSALA	"	18 0
MADEIRA	"	33 0

PORTS—

		Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine.	per doz.	18 0	10 8
DESSERT, full fruity flavour...	"	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid) ... A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids.	"	34 0	18 0
TENT. Imported from Spain, an unfermented Wine,	"	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL or TANIN WINE. This Wine has a delicious flavour and great stability, invaluable as a Tonic.	"	24 0	...

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SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF MAPS AND FOR THE EXECUTION OF LITHOGRAPHY OR PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE OR ON PAYMENT.

A—SUPPLY OF PRINTED MAPS.

1\. THE Map Record and Issue Office, Calcutta, supplies printed maps from stock on book-debit on the public service. It also arranges for the colouring and mounting of maps when required. All charges for freight and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves. Such incidental charges as colouring, mounting, and binding maps, as well as packing cases are NOT to be paid in cash, but will, together with the price of the maps, be adjusted by book-debit, for which purpose it is absolutely necessary that the triplicate copy of the Invoice should be signed and promptly returned to this Office.

2\. Maps can also be obtained for non-official use from the above mentioned Office on payment *prepaid* as well as from the following Local Agents, who however, have no authority to issue maps on the public service:—

ALLAHABAD.—Curator of Government Books.
AHMEDABAD.—Huzoor Deputy Collector.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford.
NAGPUR.—Curator of Government Books.
POONA.—Supdt., Govt. Photozincographic Dept.
RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainji Sunderji.
RANGOON.—Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—Manager, "Mandalay Herald Press."
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan.
MUSSOOREE.—Secy., Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.

3\. All applications for maps on the public service should be made to the Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Map Record and Issue Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta, and should give full particulars as to the kind of map and its scale, and any other information that will guide this Office in knowing exactly what is required. In the case of confidential maps the previous sanction of the Foreign Office must be obtained. (*N.B.* Trans-frontier maps are co[illegible] on to which the maps are to be sent should invariably be specified.

4\. The mode of transit and [illegible]

5\. Indent forms for maps on the [illegible] service can be obtained from the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge of the Map Record and Issue Office.

6\. Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and Local Governments.

7\. All Indents for printed maps on the public service must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or other authorized officers under whom indenting officers may be serving, before they can be complied with, viz:—

Survey of India Department, Trigonometrical Branch, by Deputy Surveyor General } or by Surveyor General.
Do. do. Topographical do. " do. do.
Do. do. Revenue do. " do. do.
Public Works and Military Works Department, " Superintending Engineers or higher authorities.
Telegraph Department, " Provincial Superintendents do. do.
Postal Department, " do. Post Masters General do. do.
Police Department, " Provincial Inspectors General.
Army Department, { " Quarter Master General. " General Officers Commanding Districts. " Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief. " Secretary to Defence Committee. " Inspector General, Royal Artillery. " do. do. of Cavalry. " Director of Military Education. " Secretary Mobilization Committee. }
Marine Department, " Director or Deputy Director, Indian Marine.
Medical Department, { " Surgeon General with the Government of India. " Surgeon General H. M.'s Forces in Bengal. " Inspector General of Civil Hospitals with Local Governments and Administrations. " Surgeon General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay. }
Political Department, " Political Agents or higher authorities.
Forest Department, { " Provincial Conservators. " Director of Forest School at Dehra. " Superintendent, Forest Surveys. }
Geological Survey Department, " Director, Geological Survey.
Meteorological Department, " Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.
Horse Breeding Department, " General Superintendent.
Opium Department, " Opium Agents.
Educational Department, " Directors of Public Instruction.
Revenue Officers, { " Commissioners of Divisions. " Directors of Land Records. }
Judicial Officers, " District and Sessions Judges.
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in Civil employ. { " Secretaries to Government or Board of Revenue under which serving. }

8\. Power is reserved to the Surveyor General to refer to the Local Government for orders, any indent brought to his notice by the Assistant Surveyor General which may appear to him to require such reference, or to refuse compliance with any indent which he may consider unreasonable.

B.—REQUISITIONS FOR LITHOGRAPHIC OR PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

9\. The Photographic and Lithographic Office at Calcutta reproduce maps, plans, and drawings by lithography and by photography on book-debit on the public service, and on cash payment in certain special cases only. The Trigonometrical Branch Office at Dehra Dun does not, as a rule, undertake work for other Departments.

10\. As a rule, drawings in line can be reproduced by photozincography if suitably drawn in accordance with instructions which may be obtained on application to the Assistant Surveyor General, Photographic and Lithographic Office, No. 14 Wood Street, Calcutta. Coloured and other drawings unsuitable for photozincography must be lithographed, but the cost is considerably greater.

11\. Photographs if required in large numbers can be cheaply reproduced, by the photo-collotype and heliogravure processes from suitable negatives.

12\. All applications for Lithographic or Photographic work on the public service should, if possible, be submitted in the following form, which is not required in duplicate. Blank forms may be obtained on application to the Assistant Surveyor General, Surveyor General's Office, or as in rule 10.

INDENT NO. .... on the PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE, S. I. DEPT., for .... to be reproduced by .... for the use of .... *Dated* 189

Description of Map or drawing.	Number of original sheets.	Scale.	Scale of reproduction.	No. of copies required.	Quality and size of paper to be printed on.	Purpose for which required.	How and where to be despatched and other special instructions.
							The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the maps, &c., specified in this indent, are indispensably necessary to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority.

Signature of Indenting Officer, with designation of appointment in full.

13\. All necessary information as to the scale of reproduction, number of copies required, quality and size of paper, mode of transit, and address to which proofs and printed copies are to be despatched, should be shown on the face of the indent and not in a covering letter, unless more explanation is required than can be given on the face of the indent.

14\. All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied viz.—

Survey of India Dept., Trigonometrical Branch, by Deputy Surveyor General } or by Surveyor General.
Do. do. Topographical do " do. do.
Do. do. Revenue do " do. do.
Settlement Department, " Boards of Revenue.
Public Works Department, " Superintending Engineers or higher authorities.
Military Works Department, " do. do. do.
Telegraph Department, " Director General of Telegraphs.
Marine Department, " Superintendent of Marine.
Quarter Master General's Department and all Military indents } " Quarter Master General of the Army.
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in Civil employ, } " Secretary to Government under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue.
Forest Department, " Provincial Conservators and Directors of the Forest School at Dehra Dun.
Meteorological Department, " Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.
Geological Survey, " Director of the Geological Survey of India.

and they should be addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General, in charge of the Photographic and Lithographic Office, Calcutta, at No. 14 Wood Street.

15\. Lithographic and Photographic work will be undertaken on behalf of Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and other quasi-official bodies for cash payment on indents in the form prescribed above. Private work cannot be undertaken except in very special cases, when it cannot possibly be done otherwise, and when the office can take it up without inconvenience. On such work an extra charge of 10 per cent. will be made over and above the usual rates. In all cases where cash payment is required, an estimate will be given and the amount must be remitted before the work can be put in hand.

16\. As a rule, maps and drawings reproduced by lithography or photography are not coloured, but in special cases where colouring is essential, it can be done and will be charged for on book-debit as prescribed under Rule 1. Packing charges will be dealt with in the same way, but transit charges both ways must be paid by indenting officers.

17\. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, a *Scale of Charges* showing the average ordinary price of each description of work executed in the Photographic and Lithographic Office can be obtained on application.

18\. Indents should be regulated, not according to what an officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary. It is in all cases an economy to have maps and drawings reproduced on as small a scale as possible.

C.—REQUISITIONS FOR MAPS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIALLY PREPARED.

19\. In cases where maps are required on service for special purposes, as for illustrating reports, for which none of the published maps are suitable, application should be made by letter giving full information, addressed to the Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Drawing Office, 13 Wood Street, Calcutta.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund will be held in the Offices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India at No 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1890, at 8 P.M. for the consideration of the following business:—

The Report of the Trustees for the year 1889 with an audited Statement of Accounts and the Auditor's Report as to the state of the Fund and Securities.

Election of Trustees in place of those retiring.

Election of an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

To confirm the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on the 29th May, 1890.

Any other business for which propositions have been duly made.

(By order of the Trustees)

C. A. CUTTRISS,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay June 25th 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ABDOOLA HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, (the only son and heir of the late Mr. HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased, has contracted to sell to Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 2, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from this day otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 19,191 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 8 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the bungalows, chawls, cookroom, and stables thereon, which bear assessment Ward Nos. 91 to 95, 98 to 102 Street Nos. 4 to 8 610, 612, 614, 616 to 642 and 644 situate on the west side of and fronting the Parell Chawl Road at Parell, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or lately of Shaik Essa bin Kalifa, on or towards the south and east partly by property formerly of the Bombay Gas Company but now used as a Public Road partly by property in the occupation of Memon Currim Tar Mahomed and partly by the said Parell Road leading from Bombay to Dadur, and on or towards the west in part by a public road and partly by the property of the late Mr. Whittakar and the property of Essoba Damodhur which said land bungalows and Messuages were formerly in the occupation of Jangbai, widow of Noor Mahomed Duttoob by and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor with the appurtenances and all other the immoveable property and appurtenances held under an Indenture of Lease dated the 7th day of August 1880, and made between Nemchund Melapchund of the one part and the above named Hoosein Noor Mahomed deceased of the other part, together also with all such rights as were secured to Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed the Administrator of the said deceased by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in suit No, 309 of 1885, in which the said Memon Curim Tar Mahomed was Plaintiff and the said Khoja Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and the said Nemchund Melapchund were Defendant).—Dated this 16th day of July 1890.

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"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

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WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

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THE ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, is the most accommodative Hotel, being unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper,

Re THE ESTATE OF HENRY PHILIP KIRKE, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon the Estate of the abovenamed HENRY PHILIP KIRKE, late of Charlemont Darjeeling, Bengal, a Lieutenant-Colonel, in the General List Infantry, and formerly of Littlehampton in the County of Sussex, England, who died at Darjeeling, on or about the 23rd day of August, 1889, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitor, for the constituted Attorney of Mrs. ROSALIE KIRKE the widow and executrix of the last will of the said deceased, within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained.

All Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within the same period.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1890.

T. A. BLAND,
Solicitor,

28, Medows Street, Bombay.

Re THE ESTATE OF SHOTTO EDMONSTONE PEMBERTON, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon the estate of the abovenamed SHOTTO EDMONSTONE PEMBERTON, late of Morar, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and formerly residing at Ashurst Rectory, Steyning in the County of Sussex, England, who died at Mian Meer, Punjab, on or about the 25th day of September, 1889, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, Solicitor, for MICHAEL THOMAS CARROLL the Administrator, with the Will annexed of the said deceased. within one month from this date, after which no Claims will be entertained.

All Persons who are indebted to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within the same period.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1890.

T. A. BLAND,
Solicitor.

28th, Medows Street, Bombay.

LIST of Estates to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

DAVID Rae, late Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Ice Company, Bombay.
WILLIAM ATKINSON, late Manager, Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Dadur.
ARTHUR SLADE HEADLAM, late an Accountant in the Public Works Department, Bombay.
ALBERT ALICK ROCHE FROOM, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, Bombay.
THOMAS ROTTINGER, late Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.
JOHNSTON FERGUSSON, late Surgeon-General, Army Medical Staff of Southsea, Hants, England.
NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAW SOPARIWALA and MANECKBAI, his wife, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants.
JAMES RIDDLE FAULDS, late Assistant Carriage and Wagon Foreman, North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVET CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admstr.-Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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The Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 Lots of Scrap Timber now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

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Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office. Parel, 11th July, 1890.

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 21st July, 1890, offers for the PURCHASE of the following SCRAP IRON, STEEL and TIMBER, &c., which is lying at the Company's Depot at Parel, where it may be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

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S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd July, 1890.

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3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

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Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds......£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options Or Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonusses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified ag

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if the desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______

Address ______

Occupation ______

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,0
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,0
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, A[illegible]

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers.
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9 Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JOHN POWER & CO., DUBLIN.

DUBLIN (P) WHISKY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz.

Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ......£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, [illegible] Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	"

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY......As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 3½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 968½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	190
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	20	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	3,000	750	50	480
Volkart	--	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	59
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	11,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
Kewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	475
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,510
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,300	1,000	1,000	40	535
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	260
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	535
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
Reay Manufg.	445	100	1,000	—	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B.B. & C.I.R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	10 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

CALENDAR.—JULY 1890.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... July 25th, 7h. 35·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 19	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C. Handicap Race, Bombay Swimming Club. English mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	5 33	6 39	0 19m 1 3a	6 11m 7 2a
Sun. 20	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	0 51m 1 30a	6 39m 7 28a
Mon. 21	Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 39	1 24m 1 58a	7 9m 7 56a
Tues 22	....	5 34	6 38	2 0m 2 27a	7 40m 8 28a
Wed. 23	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	5 34	6 38	2 39m 2 59a	8 14m 9 8a
Thr. 24	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sale of Imperial Flour Mills, Chinchpoogly, 3 p.m.	5 34	6 38	3 22m 3 32a	8 51m 9 58a
Fri. 25	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 35	6 38	4 21m 4 16a	9 51m 11 3a

Left Aden on Sunday at 3 p.m.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.— A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindu Cricket Club, 11 a.m.
Bombay Swimming Club, Handicap Race.
Entertainment for Seamen at the Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Elphinstone College Union, 1 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Emir (s), from Cardiff; Simla (s), Persian Gulf; Gwalior (s), Hongkong; Rockliff (s), Barry; and Secundra (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Roma (s), for Rangoon, &c.; Cuba (s), Karachi; and Clyde (s), London, &c.

PALI HILL GUN CLUB.—The Pali Hill Gun Club will meet at Worli Hill, south of the pumping station, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—A woman named Bhagee, living at Breach Candy Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 84, from her premises, on Wednesday last.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be practice for the Rovers Football Club on the Cooperage at 5 o'clock sharp, this evening. Members are requested to be punctual.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending, 28th June, 1890, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1889 of 177,373 maunds, and Rs. 18,186 in the earnings.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture in English, to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the Hall of the Shivaji High School, Girgaum. Subject:—"Lines of Female Education in India."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—A meeting of this Union will be held at 1 p.m. to-day, in the hall of the Previous Class, when Professor Macmillan will deliver a lecture on "Indian and Greek Epics." Professor Wordsworth has kindly consented to preside.

CRICKET.—The Y. M. C. A. Eleven will play the Marine Batn. C. C., and another Eleven, the Islam C. Club, to-day at 2 p.m.; the former on the Marine Paradeground and the latter on the Cooperage ground.

CRICKET: BOMBAY GYMKANA vs. HINDU C. C.—The following players will represent the Hindoo C. C. in their match against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, at 11 a. m.:—Messrs. N. G. Jeykar (captain), G. N. Bhandare, D. M. Chonkar, N. V. Gosavi, V. S. Chambhare, B. G. Joshi, H. R. Bawa, D. V. Metha, M. T. Merchant, M. R. Gupte, Purshtum, and G. R. Kirtikar.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund is advertised in our columns to take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at which the public are invited to attend. The report to be presented for adoption at the meeting reflects credit on this institution, which is becoming very popular.

THEFT AT SAMUEL STREET.—Poonjee Darsey, residing at Samuel Street, reports that on the night of the 16th instant, a small wooden cash-box containing, gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 342-7-7, was stolen from his house. The box was found next morning at the Arthur Crawford Market broken open, and a portion of the contents valued at Rs. 152-7-7 was found in the secret drawer of the box.

FATAL FALL FROM A BULLOCK CART.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at the morgue, respecting the death of Rajaram Potajee, aged 14 years. Deceased was an orphan and lived with his uncle Godajee Gungaram, a bullock cart-driver, at Camatipoora. He frequently accompanied his uncle in his cart to learn to drive. On Thursday afternoon deceased was sitting on one of the four bales of cotton, in his uncle's cart, when it suddenly jolted over a stone, and the deceased was thrown off his seat. He fell on to the road in front of the cart wheels, one of which passed over his head, and killed him on the spot. The verdict was "That the death of Rajaram Potajee was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally thrown off a bale of cotton, on which he was sitting in a bullock-cart while it was in motion."

MAKING A TRADE OF IT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Inspector Nolan placed a Mahomedan, named Syed Ismail Syed Ebrahim, described as a resident of Memon Mohalla and a native of Jagnadee, on a double charge of committing the theft of an umbrella, valued at Rs. 1-13 and two copper pots, two umbrellas, and wearing apparel, amounting to Rs. 6-15. In the first instance the prisoner stole the umbrella from the complainant, Hajee Joosub Hajee Ally, while his attention was engaged in a tea shop. The delinquent on the second charge was found to be in the habit of removing various articles from a Mahomedan school. The matter was reported to the police, and was eventually arrested. The prisoner, pleading guilty, was sentenced by the magistrate to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment on each separate charge.

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.—The Harris Challenge Cup, to be presented at the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association's meeting, is of solid silver, and is in the form of a magnificent two-handled vase and cover. On one panel of this fine work of art is depicted a superb repousse scene, representing a group of four dismounted British Cavalry men firing at a target, with two men in the background holding the horses of the dismounted troopers. On the reverse will be the usual inscription. The Cup in Match LXI. is of similar workmanship to the foregoing. It depicts the same kind of group, but in this case the team is Native Cavalry. Both these splendid Cups are about 26 inches in height and will be veritable triumphs of the silversmith's art, finished in high relief and executed with that faultless workmanship, for which the firm of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter is celebrated. We may mention that the value of these two Cups alone is about £150 sterling. Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter are also making the whole of the badges and the other silver Cups to be competed for at the meeting, which are being presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. E. Lord Harris, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and a number of distinguished officers and Native Chiefs. We may mention that the prizes this year will make a much finer display and are of far greater value than at any previous meeting.—*Poona Observer.*

RAID ON A SCHOOL OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Ismail Dawud, together with five other Mahomedans, were charged with having been found gaming on Thursday by Inspector Nolan with cards, dice, and money on the second floor of a building, situated in Bheestimohalla. Acting on certain information, which the Inspector had received, he proceeded to the rendezvous in question, where he quite unexpectedly made his appearance amongst a group of nine gamblers, who were seated in the room, busily engaged in gambling. Immediately on perceiving the intruder there was a general rush to effect an escape, three of the number managing to get away by climbing through a window and making their way across the house-top of an adjoining building. A sum of Rs. 1-1-8, with five packs of cards and dice, were seized by the police, and some small sums of money were found on their persons. The landlord of the building was called and identified Ismail who had rented the rooms from him for a short period, intending, as he stated, to house some pilgrims. It afterwards came to the knowledge of the proprietor of the building that the accused was in the habit of gambling in the rooms. The delinquents Nos. 1 and 2 pleaded not guilty, while the remaining four admitted the charge. Ismail, accused No 1, was convicted and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 were fined Rs. 10 each, or ten days' simple imprisonment in default.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Capt Gillett, Calcutta
a Col W G Cumming, R E, England
a Mr W N Boutflower, do
a Mr Boely, do
a Mr A Zericker, do
a Mr and Mrs H Hartnoll Bl CS,
a Miss Shields, do
a Mr J C Perkins, do
a Mr and Mrs J Robinson, Secunderabad
a Miss Robinson, do
a Mrs W Hilliard, Cashmere
a Mr E Sassoon, Calcutta
a Mr W T Pegge, Ahmedabad
a Mr and Mrs T T Logan, England
a Mrs W Boyce, Mussoorie
a Lt Col W Durand, Simla
a Lieut W H Vicars
a Surgn Major W Downie
a Mr J A Baines, CS, Census Commissioner
a Mr G Webster, Madras
a Mr H Fisher
a Col Macmullen, 13th B Lan, Punjab
a Lieut J G Scott, 3rd D Grds, Punjab
a Col Sunderland, R S Regt, Punjab
a Mr J G Allsop, do
a Mr and Mrs S Routh, Bilaspur
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr F Place, do
a Capt Monro, do
Dr B Grayfoot, do
Mr and Mrs C Winchester CS, Collector of Bombay, Bombay
a Mrs Sullivan, Simla
a Lieut W Cave, Bombay
Mr H C Webb, do
a Lieut C Christian, do
a Lieut P N Ward, do
a Mr J Read, do
a Mr F Armfield, do
a Mr and Mrs H Farrington, England
Mr R Niccol,
Mr W Barrett
Mr J N Heyn
Mr W Chambers
Mr E R Jardine
Lieut W F Jones
Dr P Peterson, Registrar, Bombay
a Dr G Welch, Bombay
Mr G F Mackrow do
a Capt R Groom, do
a Mr J G Clow, do
Mrs E Beville, Deesa
Capt B Fletcher, SS Lycia, England
a Mr and Mrs McNair

Residents left during the week mark (a).

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 14th July last:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91...	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 12th July, 1890	5,800,800
Balance to be remitted from the 13th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	9,188,200

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

REVERSAL OF A CONVICTION UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS RAMCHARN MATADIN.

THIS was a reference by Mr. W. W. Loch, District Magistrate, Khandeish, in the case of the accused, who was convicted under section 45(c) of the Abkari Act, by Mr. M. C. Gibb, first-class magistrate, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Loch said that the accused was a shop-keeper employed by the Abkari farmer of the district with the permission of the Collector; and that it appeared to him doubtful whether the conviction could stand, in view of the decision of the High Court in the case of Imperatrix vs. Pandu Mohon. The shopkeeper did not hold a license under the Act; and the permit to sell was granted in accordance with the license held by the Abkari contractor.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the reference, said: The accused, who is a servant of the licensed vendor of country liquor in Khandeish, was convicted by the first-class Magistrate of an offence under section 45(c) of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, which provides a penalty for the holder of a license granted under the Act who commits any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in the Act. The first-class magistrate was of opinion that, as the accused held a "nokarnama" which was signed by the Collector, he came within the provisions of the section. But the District Magistrate, who has referred the case to this Court under section 438 Criminal Procedure Code, reports that the "nokarnama" is not a license under the Act. The form of "nokarnama" which he has sent us is a permit to sell liquor granted by the holder of a license to the servant whom he employs in his shop. Though it is countersigned by the Collector, it is not granted by him. Following, therefore, the rulings of this Court in the cases of Imperatrix *vs.* Gaffur Walad Adum and another, criminal ruling of the 6th August 1885, Imperatrix *vs.* Gopal Vishram Deokar and others, criminal ruling of the 26th July 1888, Imperatrix *vs.* Ramjee Raghojee and another, criminal ruling of the 15th November 1888, and Imperatrix *vs.* Pandu Walad Mohon, decided on the 19th September 1889, and differing from the ruling in Imperatrix *vs.* Fatta Botu, criminal reference 21 of 1889, decided on the 21st February 1889, we reverse the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused Ramcharn Matadin, and direct that the fine, if paid, be restored. In so doing, we notice that section 53 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, provides that the holder of a license under the Act shall be responsible, as well as the actual offender, for any offence committed by any person in his employ or acting on his behalf, under section 43, 44, 45, or 46, as if he had himself committed the same, unless he shall establish that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence. But section 45 of the Act, which alone it is necessary to refer to, in connection with the present case, does not make the "actual offender," if he be, as in the present case, the servant of a licensee, punishable, unless he is himself the holder of a license. Section 53 in effect provides that except under certain circumstances, it shall not be a valid defence to a prosecution against the holder of a license for certain offences under the Act to say that the accused person did not actually commit the offence complained of himself; but that his servants or some one acting on his behalf was the real offender. When the breach of the master's license is committed by the servants, the master is punishable, and he alone, unless the servant also holds a license under the Act; for it cannot be inferred from the description in section 53 of the servant in such a case as the "actual offender," that he also is liable to a penalty under any of the sections specified in section 53, unless his act strictly falls under those sections. It is clear that to a servant not being the holder of a license, section 45 of the Act has no application; and, therefore, section 53 has no application to the accused in the present case.

The Court, therefore, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

JULY 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For investigation of pauperism.

37-90—In person—Bhika Musalee Purdasee vs Sewrattan Sewamee.
38-90—In person—Mooloo Cassiba vs Mooktabai.
30-90—In person—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Dawood &c., vs Ayshabebee and others.
41-90—J C Cama—Nundoobai vs Nursey Hurjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

103-89—Payne, G and S—Abdulla bin Yahi vs Abdul Aziz bin Hamad, &c.—Jefferson, B, D, and K.—Part heard.
551-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, T and D, and P and R.
92-90—Khunderao M—Framjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others vs Merwanji Cowasji Kararia—Nanu and H.
143-90-In person, a pauper—Amdoobin Adam Patel and other vs Fatmabai and others—M. H. Khan.
96-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Munshi Shaik Abdool Rahim vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

708-89—Little, S F and N—Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs. The Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B B and B—Part heard.

Short Cause.

329-90—Craigie, L and O—Cawasjee Dinshaw and others vs. Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and another—Conroy and B—Part heard.

Postponed Long Cause.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs. S V Dhurundhur—Ardeshir, H and D—Part heard.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 20.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 6, 197 and 180.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill—Hymns 210, 26 and 303.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—"Simper in F."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. Nelson, Harbour Chaplain.
The offertory will be given to the Harbour Mission.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE.
(FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 276 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 257 and 298.
Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
8 p.m.—Evangelistic Service.—Specially Soldiers and Sailors are invited.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Mr. J. Browne.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 234, 254 and 303.—(Parade Service.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 271, 260 and 231.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service, Choral, and Matins. Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Sermon by Rev. Fr. Convers, Rector of St. Clement's, Philadelphia.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral).
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe in aid of funds of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 299 and 228.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 192, 229 and 32.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 231, 220 and 222.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 423, 503 and 373.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 32, 336 and 25.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 100, tune 30. Hymns 69, 370 and 266.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Werneth Hall in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

TREATMENT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN BOMBAY.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Officeson Thursday afternoon—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding—a report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the question of providing hospitals for infectious diseases, was submitted for consideration.

The report was as follows:—

27th June, 1890.

The Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 21st April last, have carefully considered the whole question referred to them, and beg to recommend that Government be addressed by the President as follows:—

To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Corporation to reply to your letters No. 5097, dated 11th December 1889, and No. 561, dated 3rd February last, General Department. The first is in answer to a communication addressed by the Corporation to invoke the help of Government in carrying out certain measures which the Corporation proposed to adopt after long and careful discussion and consideration, for checking the spread of contagious diseases in times of epidemic, and in which Government not only refuse to give such help, but call upon the Corporation to carry out a proposal suggested by one of the medical officers of Government. In the second letter, the demand is more peremptorily reiterated with the further threat, that from the 1st April 1890 the Sir J. J. Hospital will discontinue the practice of receiving patients suffering from contagious diseases.

2. The Corporation regret that Government should have thought it necessary to adopt a tone and procedure, which the Corporation cannot consider justified in any way. The Corporation are aware that Government have statutory powers of control, but they cannot admit that Government have any right to interfere in matters of detail, or compel them to adopt particular modes of action, in their efforts to discharge the duties which the law has imposed upon them. To exercise their own judgment in determining the particular ways and methods in which they can best discharge their duties, is one of their most valuable constitutional privileges, and they respectfully confess that they will always zealously guard it against all encroachment. Opinions may honestly differ as to the best way of accomplishing an object, and the Corporation are surprised that Government should thus insist upon a particular measure, because the experts consulted by them recommended it. The Corporation always feel bound to exercise their own judgment on the weight and value to be attached to expert opinion. They have come to look with suspicion on such opinion as not unfrequently that of experts whose assertiveness and estimation of their own superiority overpower that sense of caution which the discipline of scientific methods should, though it often fails, to teach them.

3. The Corporation, however, trust that the above protest will not be misunderstood to indicate any impatience on their part, to give to any suggestions which Government might be in a position to make, all the attention and consideration in their power. If therefore they find themselves unable to adopt the specific proposal now made by Government, it is because they consider that it would entail a waste of Municipal money and resources, which they are now anxious to husband most carefully, in view of the rapidly increasing and heavy calls on the Municipal exchequer; and secondly, because it would but inadequately accomplish the object in view, besides perpetuating avoidable suffering. They therefore solicit Government to give the scheme laid before them by the Corporation, a fuller consideration than that which Government yet seem to have been able to give to it. With that view, they beg to lay before Government a more detailed explanation of the reasons for the measures they recommend.

4. In October 1888, the Corporation had to abandon the project of a cholera hospital in Khetwady in consequence of the grave and justifiable opposition raised by the inhabitants of the locality; and they took the opportunity to appoint a Committee to consider the whole question of saving life in times of epidemic. The report of that Committee was adopted by the Corporation and has been communicated to Government. The Corporation invite the careful attention of Government to the distinction made therein of what should be done in ordinary, and what in times of epidemic. In issuing orders not to admit any longer in the Sir J. J. Hospital patients suffering from contagious diseases, Government seem to have lost sight of this distinction. What the Corporation has proposed is, that the existing hospitals should continue to admit such patients in ordinary times, as heretofore, and should do so in times of epidemic, to a limited extent.

5. It is stated in the letter of Government under reply, that the reports of the medical experts clearly show that it is not practicable to adopt the steps proposed by the Corporation, and that it is most undesirable, as a rule, to admit into general hospitals patients suffering from such diseases, as cholera, small-pox and relapsing fever. The Corporation will always be prepared to give to the opinion of medical experts such weight as it is right to give to it, but they are amazed to find it stated, as not practicable, what has been found practicable in the Sir J. J. Hospital ever since its foundation, in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital up to 1883, and in the European General Hospital up till now.

It was difficult for the Corporation not to consider as practicable what a civilized and enlightened Government, fully alive to the value of checking epidemic diseases in their own capital, which was at the same time, the seaport entrance to the whole country, with all the resources of the provincial revenues at their command, considered quite practicable all the time that the duty which is now shifted to the Corporation lay upon themselves. It cannot be said that Government acted thus in ignorance, for Dr. Gray says in his letter to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay:—"As long as I have known the hospital, we have been in a condition of perpetual protest against the reception of cholera and small-pox cases." The Corporation have no means of ascertaining how far this statement of Dr. Gray is accurate. But when he ventures to say, "It is hardly correct to say, as the President does, that in the case of the J. J. Hospital cholera patients always have been and are still being received without question," it is enough for the Corporation to point out, that their statement was founded *verbatim* on the reply of the senior medical officer in charge of the Sir J. J. Hospital in answer to their enquiry, dated 15th October 1888. "In reply," says the officer, "to your letter No. 4758, dated 10th instant, received through the Principal, Grant Medical College, I have the honour to inform you that cholera patients have always, and are still being received in this hospital *without question* at all hours of the day and night." The Corporation would prefer to act upon the practice sanctioned in this matter for years than upon any expert opinion given at a particular moment by a certain number of medical gentlemen. They may also point out, that in coming to the conclusion they did, they also were not unsupported by medical experts among whom they may name prominently, Dr. Blaney, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, their own Health Officer, and Dr. Waters, the senior medical officer in charge of the Sir J. J. Hospital, whose letter they have quoted above

6. It is curious to observe that what the medical experts consulted by Government regard as not practicable, when the Municipality are concerned, is considered quite practicable, when Government are concerned. They are quite willing to allow the scientific heresy of admitting infectious diseases to flourish in the European General Hospital which is the hospital which monthly receives the European seamen from the shipping in the harbour. It seems never to have occurred to them that the reasons for making an exception in favour of Government, may equally exist in the Municipality, who are expected to achieve in the course of one generation, what civilized Governments have not seen their way to do in several, when the fulfilment of such duties lay with them.

7. With regard to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, it is not correct to say that the infectious ward, which existed there till 1883, was closed for the reason that infectious diseases should not be admitted in a General Hospital. The main and moving reason for closing the ward was entirely different. It was want of accommodation for outdoor patients; and what is still more significant is that Dr. Beattie, the then Surgeon-General, proposed to give up the infectious wards, *only* "failing the building of an out-door dispensary." It is true, he said, they were also dangerous, but only because "they were originally placed in opposition to all sanitary rules in too close proximity not only to the hospital proper, but also the public roads." It is perfectly clear that the infectious ward in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital was not given up, because such wards should never be allowed *at any time and under any circumstances* in General Hospitals. So far from that being the case, Dr. Beattie recommended that the infectious cases of that locality should in ordinary times be received in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, "where the accommodation is of a better nature."

8. The Corporation have been, and are, willing to contribute towards the cost of locating an infectious wards in the G. T. Hospital, which should be free from the objections raised by Dr. Beattie. But if the hospital is kept back from rendering reasonable help in the solution of the grave question which the Corporation are trying to solve in a practical manner, with a due regard to their other duties and liabilities, the Corporation will have no other alternative but to discontinue their large contribution towards the maintenance of the hospital, to enable them to meet the expenditure which they may have to incur in consequence of such refusal.

9. For the above reasons, the Corporation cannot attach any practical value to the objection raised to receive cholera and small-pox patients in these General Hospitals *in ordinary times*, and they regret that Government should have so hastily issued the order not to receive such patients in the Sir J. J. Hospital without waiting for a reply from this Corporation. But they must, respectfully but distinctly, give Government to understand, that they do not consider it incumbent upon them by law to provide accommodation for such cases in ordinary times, when no epidemic prevails.

10. With regard to the provision for such cases in times of epidemic, the scheme proposed by the Corporation is not fully understood. In considering this question, the Corporation had to take into account two important circumstances. The first was the extreme objection which people of all classes had to the location in their midst of new infectious hospitals, and the second was the great reluctance entertained by all, except the very poorest, to being removed from their houses, as well as the danger of removal, very often at a most critical time. The objections in both cases are partly well founded and partly sentimental; but the Corporation feel bound to treat them with as much consideration as possible. Under these circumstances, the Corporation thought it best to re-affirm the old policy which they had laid down with the concurrence of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, that in all future epidemics, house visitation was the most suitable mode of meeting them, with regard to by far the largest proportion of the population. This at once reduces the pressure on the hospitals to a very large extent. But it was further lightened by the addition of two special hospitals, *viz.*, the Grant Road and Arthur Road Hospitals. So that under the scheme of the Corporation, the general hospitals would be largely relieved from the epidemic work which they had been doing for years without question. The Corporation still adhere to their belief, that within the limits assigned, their proposal is of an eminently practical and unobjectionable character, especially so when the grave difficulty of obtaining new sites for infectious hospitals (and to be useful they must be within easy reach) is borne in mind. The proposal of Government to keep up the Hospital at Arthur Road or Grant Road will not meet the exigencies of the case and the Corporation think it their duty to warn Government of the consequence that might follow the abrupt step taken by them to close the present hospitals against cases of infectious diseases. The Corporation may also take this opportunity of protesting against the recent order of Government, abolishing the leper ward attached to the J. J. Hospital. This order is not only fraught, at the present juncture, with the gravest consequences to the sanitary condition of the city, but is in direct violation of the explicit condition on which the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy contributed Rs. 80,000 towards its erection, viz.:—"That the ward in question be considered by Government as part of the J. J. Hospital, and be maintained and kept in repair by Government as a portion of that Institution." See Government Resolution appended hereto.

11. Taking the view which they do of their legal obligation, the Corporation do not see why they should waste Municipal moneys in keeping up an hospital, even when there may be no epidemic cases to receive. The calls on the Municipal exchequer are too many and too heavy to justify them in doing so. They are confident that their executive officers, the chief of whom is always a high officer of proved capacity and experience, selected by Government themselves, would not be wanting in the performance of their duty in this behalf whenever the occasion may arise for it. The attack made upon them by Dr. Gray is, they are convinced after enquiry, both unfair and unjustifiable. It seems to them that Dr. Gray would not have been betrayed into it, if he had not gone out of his way to attempt to teach the Corporation its legal duties.

12. The scheme proposed by the Corporation may shortly be summarized as follow:—

(1). That the existing state of things should continue in ordinary times when no epidemic prevails.

(2). That, in times of epidemic house visitation of an adequate character should be at once organized. (3.) That the rest of the work should be distributed among five hospitals situated in different parts of the town:—The Sir J. J., the Gokuldas Tejpal, the Arthur Road and Grant Road and the European General.

13. The above scheme will entail an increased financial burden on the Corporation, and they beg to draw the attention of Government to the representations made in this connection in the letter of the instant, as to putting the Corporation in a position adequately to perform their additional duties, having regard to the principles laid down by the Government of India in that behalf, as there pointed out.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the report of the Committee on the subject of providing hospitals for infectious diseases be approved and confirmed, and that the President be requested to address the Government in terms thereof. Mr. Mehta said that a good many of the observations he made that day on the subject of primary education were also applicable to the present question. The report embodied all the arguments contained in the letter, which the Corporation had just adopted on the subject of primary education. The Corporation, he said, had all along objected to being dictated to by Government in these matters. They had always objected to the power to control on the part of Government, under what was known as the "bludgeon" clauses, which were accepted by the Corporation on the representation made to them that they were by no means dictatorial clauses, but only clauses reserved for revision in cases of utter neglect of duty by that body. These clauses were never meant to enable the Government to say that the Corporation were to discharge their duty in a particular manner dictated by them. The Corporation would remember that there was a strong fight between Government and themselves with regard to the contribution towards the Lock Hospital, the former contending that they had certain powers under the Act by means of which they would secure the sum required as the contribution of the Corporation towards the maintenance of that hospital. When the Corporation declined to pay that amount, the Government quietly deducted it from another sum due to that body. They then appealed to the Secretary of State, who eventually gave it as his decision that Government had no right to do what they had done.

Mr. Kirkham: Did you get back the money? (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta said that although they did not get back their money, still it had the effect of stopping the Government from mulcting the Corporation in that manner in the future. (Hear, hear.) On that occasion it was distinctly pointed out in their memorial to the Secretary of State for India that this Corporation was not a body which was open to Government dictation, composed as it was of members, among others, appointed by Government themselves, who ought to be left free to exercise their own judgment and power of reasoning, and to abide by the fair and honest result of their deliberation. (Hear, hear.) So long as they exercised their judgment on all matters placed before them in a fair and straightforward manner Government had no right to say that they ought to act on a particular question in a particular manner. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation were jealous of their own rights and privileges, and they must be left free and unfettered to manage their own resources and revenue in the best way they could. Whenever there was an epidemic in the city, the Corporation had never failed to spend an adequate sum considered necessary for the purpose. It was clear that the recommendations of the Corporation had not been fully understood by Government. Mr. Mehta lastly stated that as the question of the destitute condition of lepers had been incidentally mentioned in the report, there would be no necessity for the Corporaton to consider the notice of motion, which stood in the name of Mr. Kabraji, on the subject

Mr. Kabraji, expressed his willingness under the circumstances to withdraw his motion, provided it was agreed that a note be added to the letter, stating that the Corporation desired to draw the attention of Government to the consequences, which had already resulted from the closing of the leper ward in the Jamsetjee Hospital, as shown in evidence taken at two inquests, lately held by the Coroner, namely, that destitute lepers had been refused admission in the leper ward, and actually being left to die in the streets.

Mr. Mehta agreed to add that note to the letter. He said that the Committee were indebted to the Municipal Commissioner for the information which had been embodied in their report. Mr. Acworth seemed to have thoroughly studied and enquired into the whole history of the question.

Dr. Khory then addressed the Corporation on the subject of infectious diseases and their treatment.

Colonel Merewether pointed out to the Corporation about half-a-dozen paragraphs in the report, and took exception to the wording and tone of those paragraphs. He moved an amendment to the effect that the report be sent back to the Committee for the purpose of revision.

Sir Henry Morland, in seconding the amendment, also took exception to the tone of certain paragraphs in the report.

Mr. Mehta said: Government officers could make use of strong language while writing to the Corporation, but it appeared from what had just been stated that the Corporation could not do so.

On the motion of Mr. Watcha further debate upon the question was adjourned till the next meeting.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—2,500 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 15 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co; 40 bales wool Tod Durant and Co; 7 bales carpet wool, and 1 bale cotton, Warden and Co.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—27 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed, Balli Brothers; 4,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co 10 cwts peacock feathers, F M Rahimbhoy; 10 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; and 11 cwts gallnuts, M Dawoodbhoy 60 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Medusa s—100 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 25 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 31 bales twist, D Nowrojee; 85 cwts olibanum and 155 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Eaoo; 161 bales cotton, B Fakeerchand; 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales cotton, S Buildew.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Satara s—156 bales cotton, B Hurdeyal and Co.

LORD STAMFORD's death without a son has (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) mortified the curiosity of our social quidnuncs, who always hoped to see in his successor an earl who was half a Hottentot. As he leaves only a daughter, his title passes to his nephew, the professor at Barbadoes. The great estates in the Midland counties, producing upwards of £50,000 a year, were left by the penultimate Earl to his widow, and it is believed that she will leave at any rate some portion of them to her husband's successor in the title.

THE Board of Trade have, under the powers of the Electric Lighting Acts, granted provisional orders to the House-to-house Electric Light Supply Company for the lighting of a portion of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, the parish of Islington, and the district of the Wandsworth Board of Works, comprising the parishes of Wandsworth, Clapham, and Putney. A provisional order has also been granted to the St. James's and Pall Mall Electric Light Company for supplying the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and to the London Electrical Supply Corporation for supplying an area comprising the whole of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, together with a portion of the parish of Camberwell.

SIR A. D. SASSOON'S BARONETCY.

THE following addresses have been forwarded by the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj:—

To Lady Sassoon, Bombay.

Madam,—We, the undersigned members of the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj, (Society for Promoting Moral Instructions) have learned with pleasure that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to confer on your husband, Sir A. D. Sassoon, the title of a baronet, which he had so long richly deserved, and we have felt in duty bound to write and offer him our sincere congratulations, and now, dear Madam, on behalf of our community, we beg to tender you our united sincere and heartfelt congratulations. We have manifold reasons to be proud of this distinction conferred on your worthy husband. The Elphinstone High School, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Hebrew Scholarship, which is mostly enjoyed by students of our community speak for themselves. We are specially proud of your sharing the title as you too are manifesting a spirit of beneficence by your liberality and interest in the cause of education, and particularly with regard to those of our people. May God long spare you, Madam, and your dear philanthropic husband, Sir Albert Sassoon, to enjoy a happy life and prosperity, that you may still continue your labour of love more and more for the welfare of your community is the prayer of.

To Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., London.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Subodha Prakashaka Samaj (Society for Promoting Moral Instructions) have learned with very great pleasure that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to confer on you the title of baronet, which you have so long richly deserved, and beg on behalf of our community to our offer sincere and hearty congratulations. We have manifold reasons to be proud of this distinction conferred on you for your past beneficence. The Elphinstone High School, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Hebrew Scholarship, which is mostly enjoyed by students of our community, speak of themselves and we have also special reasons to be still more proud of this distinction, as you still interest yourself in using your influence and wealth in England in the cause of education for your brethren in the faith. May God long spare you to prove a blessing to your people and the poor around you, and may his choicest blessings crown your future years with success in all your undertakings is the prayer of.

Both addresses are signed by Messrs. Abraham Soloman, Sassoon Abraham, Samuel Benjamin, J. Reuben, Elijah S. Pezarkar, B. J. Samuel, J. Jacob, Jacob Abraham Shapurkar, and David Solomon, Secretary, Subodha Prakashaka Samaj.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate Mr. Richardson, Sorabjee Pestonjee Masani was re-arraigned on the charge of committing the theft of sundry articles from the warehouses of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, conducted the proceedings for the prosecution on behalf of the company. Mr. Maneckshaw, holding the brief of Mr. Anderson, appeared for the defence.

Joseph MacDermott, Superintendent of Police in charge of the Fort Division, deposed that the above case came under his notice on the 5th of June, having received certain information from Mr. Bristed, manager of the Company

On the 7th of the same month he deputed two police havildars, in plain clothes, to watch the accused in Kemp and Company's establishment. Acting on certain information from a police havildar, the Superintendent proceeded on the 19th of June to a house in Girgaum, situated almost opposite to Scott's Stables. The woman, Goonoo, was found in the house with the cooly, who was pointed out by a police havildar. The property before the Court was found in the house. In consequence of the cooly Babajee's information, the Superintendent proceeded to the Fort Establishment, where the prisoner was pointed out as being the person, who had given him the articles, to be conveyed to the woman, Goonoo.

Mr. Smetham: What list did the manager desire the accused to draw up?—The names of the articles that were sent out of the shop, together with the name of the person who had ordered them. The accused took me and Mr. Pell to Dr. Luximon, named in Exhibit C, as being the person to whom the articles had been sent, and who was living in a house in Girgaum, and had ordered the articles through the accused from Messrs. Kemp and Co. This was denied by the doctor, who alleged that he did not know the accused. The woman, Goonoo said the articles were sent to her as presents from the prisoner. She produced a packing case, containing two bottles of port wine, and one bottle of brandy. A quarter of a bottle of brandy and a box of biscuits with other articles were produced from a cupboard. The three syphon bottles were also surrendered.

Mr. Smetham: Did she state when this box came?—She stated she received it on the day of the eclipse. The accused made a division of the property, alleging that he had paid for a portion of the articles.

The prosecution intimated to the Court that it did not wish to proceed in reference to all the articles mentioned in the numerous lists, but would confine itself to the articles that had been seized by the police.

The cross-examination was reserved.

Succaram Rowjee, police havildar 1025 A, was next called, and his evidence was recorded with regard to the instructions he had received and the methods he, together with another policeman, Ramjee Morarjee, 695 A, resorted to towards the recovery and identification of the property, which had come under their observation during its transit from the Fort establishment to the woman's house in Girgaum.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Smetham, on behalf of the prosecution, tendered the evidence of the policeman Rama, as corroborating the statements of the last witness. The Court, in consequence, thought it unnecessary to record his evidence.

The prosecution intimating that it had not formally closed its case, the Court affixed the next hearing for the 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock afternoon.

PATENTS PROTECTION.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore has addressed the following letter to the Director of Land Records, North-West Provinces and Oudh, on the above subject:—

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 467F of 18th April, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, dated 13th March, 1890, with reference to a scheme for giving imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks throughout Great Britain, India, and the British Colonies.

2. In reply I am to say that the Chamber approve of the suggestion brought forward by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, given that if such a project were carried out, no share in the patent charges of other countries would fall upon inventors in India; and that no increase in expense would be caused to designers and patentees seeking protection in this country only.

3. As far as India is concerned, there is but little doubt that the conditions, under which patents are procurable, tend to discourage rather than to foster invention, especially as regards persons possessed of limited means. This is much to be regretted, the field for special, domestic, agricultural, mechanical, and mining contrivances, suited to the particular conditions existent in the country, being practically unlimited; while chemical investigation and processes, if properly encouraged and protected, might do much in the way of finding uses for and giving a commercial value to the infinity of natural products throughout the peninsula, the possible utility of many of which having, as yet, not been tested.

4. Not only are the fees deterrently heavy, but the formalities which have to be gone through in taking out a patent, are so complicated to the inexperienced, that an intending applicant invariably finds himself compelled to employ an agent, whose charges, together with the outlay incurred in furnishing the required number of drawings, copies of designs, and specifications, of which four is the minimum number prescribed, &c., not infrequently exceed the cost of the patent itself. At the same time this expense is susceptible of being still further enhanced by the fee payable in the event of a referee being appointed, in terms of section 6 of the Act, clauses 3 and 4.

4. My Committee are, therefore, of opinion that while India would not suffer by being brought within the scope of the scheme in contemplation, subject to the proviso mentioned in para. 2 of this letter, the questions as to whether the rules of the existing Act do not admit of simplification, and the fees of modification, should be fully considered. They would also beg leave to suggest the desirability of a more ready means of access to official lists of all patents, designs, and registered trade-marks in force in India.

5. Under the Inventions and Designs Act V. of 1888, clause 2, of section 11., it is provided that one copy of each specification filed shall be sent to each of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Burmah, and it is not apparent why the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the former of which was included under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859 should have been left out in the amended Act. It appears, too, that there is virtually only one patent office in India, *viz.*, at Calcutta, where a complete register of all patents in force in India is available for inspection, although under clause 3, of section 11 of the existing Act "the copies of the specification," which are sent under sub-section 2, to the authorities mentioned or referred to in that sub-section "shall be open to the inspection of any person, at all reasonable times to be appointed by those authorities." Persons out of Calcutta are thus practically debarred from taking the first preliminary and very essential step towards securing a patent, *i. e.*, to ascertain whether any such mention has already been registered, without going to the expense and trouble of making a journey to that town or of employing an agent there to make the necessary search in the records of the department.

7. The Committee would, therefore, further suggest, if they are correct in the conclusion they have drawn as to the non-existence elsewhere than in Calcutta of complete registers of patents in force in India, that duplicates of the complete register maintained in Calcutta should be kept up at the head-quarters of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Burmah, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. B. WISHART,
Secretary.

DEATH OF BISHOP MOUARD, OF LAHORE.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—It is with sincere regret we have to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Mouard, O. S. F. C., first Bishop of Lahore. On Tuesday last we received a brief telegraphic message informing us of his decease; but as yet no particulars have reached us of the melancholy event. The late esteemed prelate, better known as Father Symphorian, had long laboured in the missions of his order in Northern India till he was raised by the Holy Father to the episcopal dignity as Vicar Apostolic of the Seychelles Islands. On the 28th October, 1882, he was consecrated titular Bishop of Cydonia, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the new field of his missionary activity. Dr. Mouard's apostolate in the Seychelles was fruitful of great spiritual benefits to his flock in those islands, by whom he was most affectionately regarded. On the establishment of the Indian Hierarchy the zealous prelate was recalled to India, being translated by his Holiness to the newly created diocese of Lahore. Though the nomination was made on the 10th of August, 1888, the letter did not reach Dr. Mouard till the 16th October following. The affairs of his Vicariat detained the late Bishop in the Seychelles till early last year, when amidst the most sincere demonstrations of respect and regret he took his departure for his Indian see. Early in March of last year Dr. Mouard passed through Bombay on his way to Lahore, and during his brief stay in this city was the guest of our late Archbishop, at the Fort Chapel. To the faithful of the diocese of Lahore, and to the lamented prelate's brethern of the order of St. Francis we offer our deep sympathy on the loss of their revered chief pastor.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·397	W S W	2	94·0	81·1	75	0·38	4·76	−5·62
Agra	29·428	S W	1	93·5	80·4	96	0·24	8·81	−1·21
Cawnpore	29·440	W S W	6	90·0	80·1	91	0·23	15·21	
Allahabad	29·446	W S W	8	89·5	75·6	93	0·48	23·46	+12·91
Jhansi	29·448	W S W	6	90·1	78·9	90	..	24·71	+12·59
Jacobabad	29·348	S E	7	108·4	83·1	68	..	1·39	+0·87
Kurrachee	29·470	W S W	21	91·7	81·2	79	..	2·91	+0·95
Ajmere	29·500	W	11	89·7	76·1	91	..	5·97	−1·29
Deesa	29·535	S	..	86·7	76·3	91	0·18	6·46	−1·01
Rajkote	29·586	W S W	11	81·9	74·7	93	0·80	6·81	−7·42
Neemuch	29·593	W S W	19	85·3	73·6	87	..	12·72	+3·44
Indore	29·601	W S W	7	82·1	71·5	92	0·11	12·90	−0·08
Saugor									
Jubbulpur	29·570	W S W	6	84·5	74·6	90	0·04	13·59	−5·27
Hoshangabad									
Khandwa	29·613	W	14	89·2	75·8	80	..	7·54	−4·68
Raipur	29·557	W S W	16	87·0	75·1	87	..	11·84	−9·50
Nagpur	29·618	W	9	88·7	75·6	87	0·09	19·07	−1·56
Amraoti	29·644	W	13	87·3	70·8	90	..	15·95	+1·02
Akola	29·641	W	10	86·5	73·7	90	1·13	17·26	+3·71
Surat	29·638	W	F	85·0	76·0	87	0·32	41·72	+23·18
Malegaon	[illegible]	W	17	89·4	74·6	64	..	6·22	−2·66
Bombay	29·709	W S W	22	82·7	76·8	86	0·20	34·55	−6·60
Poona	29·729	W	15	83·5	69·9	94	0·17	5·72	−3·05
Sholapore	29·710	S W	15	93·2	70·5	69	..	4·81	−3·36
Ratnagiri	29·742	W	13	[illegible]	74·9	93	0·20	54·75	+0·47
Belgaum	29·761	W	5	72·8	65·8	92	[illegible]	17·19	−0·41
Goa	29·783	W N W	11	80·0	75·0	91	2·75	53·27	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	N	4	83·2	72·8	81	2·96	55·36	−8·00
Mangalore	[illegible]	W	2	80·8	72·9	91	1·37	40·51	−19·49
Calicut	[illegible]	N N W	9	82·8	72·6	94	2·15	38·57	−11·32
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81·3	71·6	95	1·95	26·91	[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·64	−1·70
Secunderabad	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	W S W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo (17th)	[illegible]	W S W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column "Wind," [illegible] rate. F = Fresh, S = Strong, [illegible]

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly over the greater part of the country, except at Calicut, Cochin and Akola, where a slight rise has taken place. Gradients have become moderately steeper than what they were yesterday, but the relative distribution remains much the same. Readings range from 29·348in. at Jacobabad to 29·895in., at Cochin. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Winds are of the normal monsoon directions. The wind velocities have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Raipur, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay and Sholapur, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 22 miles per hour at Raipur and Malegaon, 20 miles at Neemuch and Bombay, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Karachi and 14 at Secunderabad and Poona. The maximum temperature is 3° to 5° above the mean of the season at Masulipatam, Bangalore, Sholapur and Malegaon, and 4° to 7° below it at Negapatam, Rajkote and Deesa, but the departures elsewhere from the mean are small. Maxima exceeding 100° were recorded at Jacobabad and Cuddapah. The night temperature variations continue to be generally small over the whole country. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are generally small and irregular, and the skies continue to be cloudy to overcast in all the districts. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Karwar (2·96), Goa (2·75), Calicut (2·15), Cochin (1·95), Mangalore (1·37), and Akola (1·13), and only light to moderate showers are reported from Secunderabad, Bangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Surat, Indore, Rajkote, Deesa, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Jubulpore and Nagpur. The existing conditions are fairly normal and monsoon weather prevails over the greater part of the country. The baric gradients are moderately steeper than what they were yesterday, and winds of more than the average strength are likely to blow in several places. The s. s. Worsely Hall, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced from lat. 13-14 N., long. 47-19 E. at noon on the 11th, to lat. 17-15 N., long. 67-16 E. at midnight on the 15th, moderate to fresh monsoon winds and high sea; to arrival moderate to fresh W. S. W. winds, squally with light to moderate showers of rain and high sea.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The barometer has risen briskly in East Bengal and Assam, and slowly in other parts of Bengal, Burma and Malabar. Elsewhere the pressure has fallen, but generally slowly. General distribution is unaltered, but a tendency to depression over Bengal has increased. Wind is generally westerly, but southerly to south-easterly in Burma, and south-easterly to easterly in Bengal. The force of the monsoon is slightly above the average on the West Coast; and below in the Bay. The mean temperature is low for the season in Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Central India, but about the normal elsewhere. There is no rain in lower Bengal, North-West India, and Madras, but the rain is general elsewhere. Dharbhanga reports five, Darjeeling four, Tavoy and Akyab three, and numerous stations over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. nex. day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind*	W. WNW, WSW, W. WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 18th July	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered	41	14	41	48	46	38	34	35
July 17, Thursday	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	26
July 18, Friday	0	17	0	9	0	12	...	
Total	41	31	41	57	46	50	34	61
Total of corresponding date last year	44	34	56	10	45	12	41	24
Do. in 1888	38	69	32	77	36	45	37	2

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

FORESTRY is every year yielding better results in Bengal and bringing in large profits to the Government. In 1884 the net profits were little more than a lakh-and-a-half; in 1888 they had risen to more than two-and-a-half lakhs; and last year they amounted to Rs. 3,08,738. Expenditure has increased, but only to a small extent as compared with the receipts. Last year the profits were less than they might have been, as in Orissa, owing to scarcity, the bulk of the forests were thrown open to the public, not only to meet their own personal requirements in produce, but also for the removal of fuel for sale. In this way the Government was saved from cash expenditure on local relief to a considerable extent.

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SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain H Agnew, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,472 tons, Captain W H Mandeno, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Roma, 1,742 tons, Captain A M Rait, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain John Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd June), with a cargo of 4,725 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co

THE steam-ship Rockliff, 1,497 tons, Captain J Donovon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (17th June), with a cargo of 3,038 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J A Magennis, arrived in harbour yesterday form the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 119 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Lt Cobham, Captain Curter, 1 stoker, ex s s Mariner, and 89 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 1,602 tons Capt F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong (27th June), with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	K	E Bates & Co.
„ Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
„ Kangra	1192	Ingram	O	B I S N Co
„ Stella	1428	Partridge	P	C Edulji.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Satara	821	Stewart	1	B I S N Co.
„ Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co
„ Lombardy	2723	Langbourn.	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Medusa	...	....	8	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Cuba	...	....	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
18	Emir (s)	Robson	Cardiff, June 22.
	Simla (s)	Magennis	Persian Gulf.
	Gwalior (s)	Cole	Hongkong, June 27.
	Rockliff (s)	Donavon	Barry, June 17.
	Secundra (s)	Black	Calcutta, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Roma (s)	Rait	Rangoon &c.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Karachi.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	London, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Trifels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Nurjahan, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Akaba, Captain Mandeno, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
15	Goalpara s	......	Negapatam.
16	Himalaya s	......	Calcutta.
	Katoria s	......	Rangoon.
	Camorta s	......	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
14	Chindwara s	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Forbes s	......	London.
15	Goorkha s	......	London.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

June 27 Gwalior (s), 1602 tons, from Hongkong P. and O. Left Singapore, July 5.
July 5 Bormida (s), 1474 tons, from Hongkong.
6 Clan MacGregor (s), 1927 tons, from Liverpool.
7 Manitoba (s), 1306 tons, from Rangoon.
8 Po (s), 1532 tons, from Genoa, Left Aden, July 13.
8 Poseidon (s), 2481 tons, from Trieste, Lloyds. Left Aden, July 14.
12 Venetia (s), 1551 tons from Hongkong, P. and O.
14 Siam (s), 1589 tons, from Aden, P. and O.
17 Suez (s), 1366 tons, from Rangoon.
Cape Colonna (s), 1767 tons, from Rangoon.
Lingfield (s), 1473, tons, from Rangoon, &c.

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1775 Medusa (s), Costanzo.
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2173 Worsley Hall (s).
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I. M. S. Clive, Butterworth.
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I. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
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* Coasting steamers and country ships not included.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—4 cases German silver wire, D Khanbhoy.
Werneth Hall s—2 casks chemicals, M Goculdass; 15 cases soap, S Liladhur.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—81 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawoood.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—92 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally.
Oriental s—7 cases hardware, Eduljee Pestonjee; 15 bales printing paper, G M Abdoolally and Co; 2 cases garden seeds, Palekar and Co; 35 cases oilmenstores and 12 cases castor oil, D Dadabhoy; 13 packages photo materials, Madhowrao Babajee; 6 cases musical instruments, &c., S Rose and Co; 10 cases printing paper, A Essoofbhoy; 23 cases oilmenstores, F Dhunjeebhoy; 3 cases books, Radhabai A Sagoon; 93 cases oilmenstores, &c., B Nuzerally; 53 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Russooljee; 3 cases printing ink, and 4 packages paper, G Claridge and Co; 2 cases books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 12 cases papers S A S Dawood; 1 case musical instruments; T S Ramchunder and Bros; 7 cases ink, H Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—66 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 1,500 bags granulated sugar, S Naraen and Co.
Cuba s—500 bags granulated sugar, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bags granulated sugar, Ernsthausen and Co; 500 bags granulated sugar, H J H Joosub.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—380 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 81 cases window glass, S Baboojee and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—4 barrels chemicals, M Goculdass; 16 cases oilmenstores, S Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—1 case clocks, H Vogel and Co; 4 cases furniture, J Neuberg; 22 cases paper, A Essoofbhoy; 34 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Steele, Capt, Bo, D A A G, from leave, from Poona.
Chard, Lt Col, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Thunder, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 18.

Sunderland, Col, Bengal, on privilege leave, from Ferozpore.
Stewart, Surgeon, Bo, M S, on sick leave, from Poona.
Cobham, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo Cavalry, on language leave, from Jacobabad.
Tritton, Lieut, Bo, 24th Bo Inft, on duty, to Burma.
Baddeley, Major, Bengal, R A, on privilege leave, from Cawnpore.
Hodgson, Lieut, Bengal, 1st B C, on privilege leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Thompson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Brig-Surgeon, Bengal, I M D, on leave, to England.
Gowan, Col, Bengal, R List, to England.
Vicars, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles on medical certificate to England.
Sunderland, Col, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, on privilege leave, to England.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, H C, on furlough, to England.
Chard, Lt-Col, Bo, on sick leave, to England.
Thunder, Capt, Bo, A P D, on leave, to Poona.
Stewart, Surgeon, Bo, M S, on sick leave, to England.
Lushington, Capt, M S, 2nd I H C, from leave, to Jalna.
Baddeley, Major, Bengal, R A, on privilege leave, to England.
Hodgson, Lieut, Bengal, 1st. B C, on privelege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Leave of absence for three months from this date is granted to Gr. John Stafford.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, Officiating Commandant, B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports some reaction in Silver, the price having declined 5-16d. from Wednesday's quotation of 50 5-16d.; and this is confirmed by private messages. Rupee Securities, following suit, were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and 9-16 in 4½ per cents., at £81¼, and £82¼, respectively. The Indian Council allotted two extra lakhs of Bills on Madras yesterday, at 1s. 7 11-32d., which shows an advance of 3-32d. upon the rate obtained at the regular allotments on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 7d. per rupee. Consols receded ⅛ per cent., say to 96⅞. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107¼. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 91¼; Exchange in London was 1½ centime lower, at francs 25·26

According to the weekly Returns of the Bank of England, the Reserve stood at 35 per cent. of the Liabilities, which was its position on the two previous Wednesdays. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent., and although the resumption of a downward course in Consols points to dearer money, the market rates of discount were unchanged at 4¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and 4 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The weekly specie shipments from London consisted of £180,000 in Silver, and £70,000 in Gold.

The only fresh news to hand concerning General Produce is that Cochin Cocoanut Oil was 10s. lower, at £33.

The advance of 1-16d. per lb., which was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool on Wednesday, was maintained at 6 9-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value except that "Fine" Belatee was 1-16d. lower, at 4 11-16d. per lb. The Market closed steady generally and firm for Surats, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indian. The day's Imports were *nil.* The Manchester market was firm with an upward tendency in prices.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, say to 12⅛ cents; and in Futures there was a rise of 7 points for September at 11·01, and of 11 points for August, at 11·99.

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, the purchases having reached about 1,500 bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 178-80; Barsee, at Rs. 181; Julgaum, at Rs. 176; and smaller lots of Bengals, at Rs. 167½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 162½-7½ per candy. The feeling has continued to be quiet, however, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT.—Exchange having taken a downward turn to-day, dealers in this market have put up prices an anna per cwt. in Pessy of both qualities, and the line has been steady generally; but business has continued to be on a very small scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 4-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3-15-6	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-1-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-2-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-12-0	„

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* has also been advanced one anna per cwt.; our quotation this evening being Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unaltered in value, and the market is quiet, with hardly any business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	539	bales.
Wheat	21,441	cwt.
Linseed	1,651	„
Groundnuts	2,902	„
Castor Seed	1,444	„

FREIGHTS.—Another steamer was fixed yesterday for July-August loading to Port Said for orders for the United Kingdom or Continent at 17s. per ton; but to-day nothing fresh has transpired, the usual mail day quiet having been upon the market, and rates may be called unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling this morning in presence of the drop in Silver above recorded, at 1s. 7⅛d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rapidly declined to our quotations, which are about ¼d. below those of yesterday morning. A steadier feeling was apparent this afternoon, however, and Demand was available for August delivery, at 1s. 7 1-16d. and Telegraphic for September transfer, at the same rate. The following were the closing quotations for the mail:—

Banks Bills on Demand	...1s. 7d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 6 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 7⅛d.	„
Credits „	...1s. 7 5-16d.	„
Francs „	...2·03¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, and a further decline of ⅛ per cent. has been established in Fours, the cash price having receded in the morning to 102 11-16, with the next settlement at 102⅝, buyers, and the August account at 102½; and before the close another 1-16 lower was quoted, at 102⅝, for Money. 104½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The feeling to-day with regard to Cotton Mill scrip has been somewhat in favour of buyers, and we note a decline of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, and Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Connaught, James Greaves, Madras United, and Manockji Petit. Star of India, on the other hand, are Rs. 35 up; Western India, Rs. 25; Hindustan, Rs. 10; and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 5 at our quotations. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 375; English Press have advanced Rs. 5, say, to Rs. 190. Delhi and Northern Flour Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 175. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 968¾ per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm with upward tendency.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. „	82¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,500,000, decrease, £300,000; public deposits, £4,200,000; decrease, £1,000,000; other deposits, £29,000,000, increase, £800,000; other securities, £24,900,000, increase, £1,000,000; notes and gold, £11,700,000, unchanged. The Bank's reserve is 35 per cent. of the liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	41	...	25
Suez	18	2	20	...	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	8
„ Kurrachee	...	7	...	3
„ Madras	2	41	...	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Communication with Australia cut off by failure of all cables between Banjowanje and Australia. Messages for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, can only be accepted on the understanding that they will be sent over the interrupted section by steamer.
Cable Halifax-Bermuda opened for traffic. Tariff for telegrams to Bermuda is two rupees three annas in addition to the rates to Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Mail from Banjowangje for Port Darwin is postponed until day-break on Monday, the 21st instant.
Owing to interruption of cable, Jamaica colon key west route to west coast of South America is closed via Galveston and Lisbon. Routes specified in sections 12 and 13 of the Indian Telegraph Guide is now open.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 17.

10 p.m.	78·5

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 18.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASICK.

DEATH.

DOLTON—July 16, at Nasick, Evelyn Joseph William, the beloved son of Joseph and Evelyn Dolton, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

LONG ago, if we may trust one of the most popular of Moore's Irish melodies, a beautiful young lady, wearing rich and rare gems, and bearing a wand with a gold ring on the top, traversed the Green Isle from end to end without suffering insult or injury. A similar feat on a much larger scale has been successfully completed by Miss Lilian Leland, an American girl, who has gone round the whole circumference of the globe without any companion or protector, while the Irish heroine in the golden days of Brian Bora limited her wanderings to one small island. Miss Leland, however, does not claim to be the first woman who has gone round the world alone. The feat was performed in the middle of the century once and again by Ida Pfeiffer, the greatest of female travellers that the world has yet produced. That wonderful woman, after seeing her two sons settled in life, began her series of travels, and in her fiftieth year started on her first tour round the world, in which she visited Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, India, Persia, Asia Minor, and Greece, and traversed 40,000 miles by water and 2,760 miles by land in two years and three months. After an interval of three years she once more, in 1851, started on another tour round the world, this time going in the opposite direction and by a different route. Not contented with having twice gone round the globe she set out at the age of sixty on a voyage to Madagascar, whence she was expelled after suffering severe treatment at the hands of the authorities for complicity in a French plot. A comparison between the travels of Ida Pfeiffer and Miss Leland reveals how enormously the comfort and security of travelling all over the world have been increased since the middle of the century. "To-day," remarks Miss Leland, comparing her travelling advantages with the difficulties encountered by Madame Pfeiffer, "we traverse a Continent in a few days, sitting comfortably in luxuriously fitted cars, where she spent tedious weeks plodding wearisomely across burning plains and over snowy ranges. Drawn by the deliberate water buffalo, borne by the opinionated donkey, the positive mule, the stately camel, or in the palanquin by human hands, she traversed deserts and climbed mountains. The tent and the rude hut of the native sheltered her more often than the hotel. Instead of the record breaking steamer, a floating palace in appointments and size, pursuing a given course in a given time with little or no reference to wind or wave, she crossed the ocean in sailing vessels, tossed and buffeted by the furious gales of Cape Horn and delayed by the burning calms of Equatorial seas. Also the world is on the whole so much better governed than it used to be, that it is now quite possible to go round it, and visit most of the countries *en route* without incurring any special danger, from lawlessness on the part of the inhabitants."

This absence of discomfort and danger, though a satisfactory evidence of the progress of civilisation, is a great disadvantage to the modern globe-trotter who has to write a book of travels. Miss Leland cannot excite the interest and sympathy of her readers by accounts of hair breadth escapes and terrible hardships such as are to be found in abundance in the pages of earlier travellers round the world. Madame Pfeiffer in the course of her travels went through many extraordinary adventures. In Brazil she was attacked by a negro, who cut her twice on the left arm, and whom she had to wound in self-defence. At Cape Town she was set upon by two negresses, one of whom was armed with a long knife. She travelled alone among the head hunting Dyaks, protected only by the dread inspired by Rajah Brooke's name. One horrible night she passed with three human heads hanging round her bed, one freshly cut off and two dry. To be surrounded by these ghastly trophies was intended for an honour, but was naturally enough not conducive to quiet sleep. In Sumatra the cannibals expressed their intention of eating her as plainly as could be signified by gestures. For they pointed with their knives to her throat and gnashed their teeth at her arm, moving their jaws as if they already had them full of her flesh. From this alarming position she extricated herself successfully by her tact and courage. Determined to make them laugh she patted the nearest of them on the back, and said with a smiling face "Why you don't mean to say you would kill and eat a woman, especially such an old one as I am! I must be very hard and tough!" The idea, combined with her odd pronunciation of the language, made the genial anthropophagi laugh and so restored them to such good humour that they let her go free. In America, crossing the river Guaya in a small boat, she made a false step and tumbled into the river, which was full of alligators. After sinking two or three times she happened to rise near the boat and struggled in by the help of an Indian passenger. The boatmen did not render her the least assistance, and, when she afterwards commented on their ill-behaviour, she was told that the only reason for surprise was that they had allowed her back into the boat instead of drowning her for the sake of her baggage. Add to these adventures that she was twice imprisoned in barbarous countries, and we have a lively idea of the perils that beset the path of those who travelled round the world forty years ago. It was a good deal for an elderly lady to undergo, who according to her own account of herself "instead of being six feet high, an Amazon with pistols in her girdle, was as simple, peaceable, and unassuming as the best of her sex who had never set foot beyond their native village."

Much exciting adventures as are related in Madame Pfeiffer's travels are not to be found in Miss Leland's account of her journey round the world. Nor can we expect accurate information or valuable observations on manners and customs from a traveller who visited a very large number of the countries in the world in the course of two years. A young lady travelling by herself cannot well ask everyone she meets for information about what she sees, and is therefore liable to make many mistakes. When she arrived in Bombay she put up at the Esplanade Hotel, and looked down from her window "upon a beautifully arranged park, surrounded by picturesque churches and church-like buildings," from which she could easily understand why the "depot" at which she left the train was called Church Gate Station. Mr. Birdwood, to whose care the University Gardens owe their beauty, will doubtless be gratified by this trans-atlantic compliment to the good results attained by his skilful landscape gardening; but Miss Leland would perhaps be surprised to hear that the supposed churches are merely secular buildings and that the name of Church Gate Station, is derived from a time long anterior to their erection. Many such wrong impressions may probably be detected in Miss Leland's book by those familiar with the respective countries through which she travelled. But they do not much matter. There are plenty of geographical books and guide books and encyclopedias for those who wish for exact information and statistics about any country on the surface of the globe. In spite of the absence of exciting adventures and instructive information Miss Leland's account of her travels is very pleasant reading. She has a lively pen and a happy knack of hitting off the characters of the immense variety of men and women of different nations that she met by sea and land. As to the want of protection, she seems to have found a protector in every gentleman that she encountered in her travels. Indeed she found that the unprotected female has many advantages over those who are protected in the ordinary way. "The woman," she remarks, "who travels with husband, father, or brother may be supposed to have one man dedicated to her special protection, but, as the woman who is alone appeals naturally to the heart of every brave and honest man, she becomes the charge of the officials and her fellow-passengers as well, and her unprotected condition secures the kindest attention and most considerate care of those who are best able to assist and protect her." Her lively wit and genial manners secured her plenty of friendliness and assistance wherever she went, so that she might have said in the words of some ancient philosopher, whose name we forget, that she "was never less alone than when she was alone" in her enterprising journey round the world. Nor does she ever appear to have met with rudeness or discourtesy. Everyone that came in contact with her, from ship captains to Chinese boatmen, seems to have treated her with the same respectful kindliness. Thus the most important experience that she gathered in her journey round the world was not geographical and statistical information, but the knowledge that the whole world is full of good-natured people ready to succour the distressed. All through her book she is continually commenting on the gratification she derived from this discovery. "Of all the pleasant memories of a voyage round the world," she says in the last sentence addressed to her readers, "the most pleasant are of kindnesses received and the most gratifying knowledge acquired is the knowledge of the unselfish kindliness of the heart of man."

THE Corporation have made a mistake, we think, in carrying their distrust of expert opinion so far as to refuse to take their solicitor's opinion concerning their financial liability in regard to primary education. In the resolution under which a Committee was appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the subject the Corporation had committed themselves to at least one very doubtful proposition. They urged that Government should either reserve such an amount of revenue as might be required to meet the growing demands of primary education, or that they should "go on increasing their contribution according to the ratio laid down in section 120 of the Bombay Municipal Act." Now it seems to us that the Corporation would have done well either to think twice, or to get a competent interpreter of legislative Acts to think for them, before they put on record the assumption that the Municipal Act of 1888 lays down any ratio at all between the contribution of Government and the contribution of the Municipality. Certainly it lays down no "increasing ratio" between the two contributions. Section 120 of the Act, upon which this part of the contention exclusively turns, provides for the formation of a school-fund, and it defines what the fund shall consist of. First, there is the Government grant; then, there are the fees; and then there is the contribution of the Municipality, which is to be such sum as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, but it is to be not less than double the sum of the fees and the Government grant added together. The legal element on the Committee was strong, we admit, but it was not strong enough to find in this definition of the school fund any proof of the existence of a necessary ratio between the Government grant and the Municipal contribution. The amount of the latter is determined by at least one varying factor—that is to say the fees—while there is nothing in the Act which prescribes what ratio the Government grant shall bear to either of the remaining constituents of the school fund. There is an error of some importance, therefore, in the instructions under which the Committee set out upon their inquiries, and they do not seem to have shaken themselves free from it as they proceeded with their labours. In paragraph twelve of the letter to Government, which we printed at length yesterday, the Committee say: "When the law has regulated the proportion of the burden resting on each, the Corporation fail to see the fairness of asking it to sustain more than its own due share, while that of Government should remain stationary." Had the legal members of the Committee pronounced *ex cathedra*, and under a sense of professional responsibility, it is doubtful if they would have thus confidently laid down that the Act prescribes any proportion that the three factors in the school fund are to bear the one to the other. What, for example, is the proportion that the Government grant is to bear to the fees? None whatever. What proportion is prescribed for the Government grant and the Municipal grant? Again, none whatever. And for two reasons; first, that the Municipal grant is to be calculated upon two factors, one of which, the fees, varies from year to year; secondly, that the Act only lays down a minimum for the grant. There is no warrant in the Act, therefore, for saying either that the law has prescribed any specific proportions, or that any ratio, stable or increasing, has been established by the Act between the Municipal and the provincial contribution to the school fund. This, we maintain, is a fair reading of the obligations arising out of the Act, and we very much doubt whether the Committee, if they had taken counsel with the usual legal advisers of the Municipality, would have taken precisely the view of the case which they have presented in their report. The question upon which the Corporation have been, as it seems to us, wrongly advised by the Committee, is one of some importance, inasmuch as with this report in his hands, and with cheerful confidence in the unassailability of its conclusions. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta has told the Government "honestly and firmly, that the Corporation will not sanction one anna more than it is necessary to do under the Act." This has in it too much of Jules Favre's "*pas une pierre de forteresse, pas une pouce de notre territoire*" to supply a comfortable basis for negotiating upon, and the Corporation might have done worse than adopt a less uncompromising attitude. It must not be forgotten that Section 120 of the Act has to be read in connection with the injunction in Section 61 that the Corporation must make adequate provision "for maintaining, aiding, and suitably accommodating schools for primary education," and that the extent and character of the provisions which they have to make for primary school is therefore by no means at their discretion. It may seem a hard saying, but Mr. Pherozeshah's able demonstration of what is due from Government in this matter does not get rid of the obvious fact that the duties of the Municipality are statutory, while those of the Government are discretionary. If that fact were fairly faced, it would be easier to approach Government than it will be so long as the Corporation maintain the *non possumus* attitude which they were persuaded to take up at Thursday's meeting. They have taken high ground in giving Government "distinctly to understand" that unless they get the "equitable help" which is their due they will not make any larger contribution than may be strictly required by law. But the position thus taken up, though conspicuous, might be made inconvenient if Government were to reply that they will be content if the Municipality fulfil their strict legal obligations, calling upon them at the same time to begin by providing a few decent school-houses for the relief of the overcrowded and insanitary rooms in which primary education is imparted in Bombay. On the whole the Corporation would have been better advised if they had borne in mind the distinction between their own obligations in this matter and those of Government. Whether Rs. 25,000 a year is a sufficient contribution from provincial funds for primary education in Bombay is a question that might fairly be argued, and we have no doubt that a good case might be made out for those who ask for more. But there is nothing obviously niggardly in a grant of a quarter of a lakh by Government in 1890, when the Corporation itself, not more than eight years ago, deemed that it was doing its duty to primary education by making a considerably smaller grant than that. After Mr. Kirkham's contrast between the burden which the ryots cheerfully bear in supporting primary education and that which the Bombay Municipality has imposed upon itself, it is scarcely open to the Municipality to say that they are being oppressed in this matter. The attempt, however, which has been made in the letter to Government to show that primary education is a matter of imperial concern, and that the responsibility of Government in regard thereto is paramount, shows that the Corporation have put themselves at a wrong standpoint. All the world over primary education is held to be a matter of local and communal responsibility; the function of the State in the matter is mainly to see that the local authority adequately performs its functions. Nowhere is it held that the financial obligations of the central Government are other than ancillary. Had this fact been borne in mind, a different turn might have been given to the discussion, and the way to an arrangement would have been made easier.

SOME months since we referred to a representation which had been made to the Government of India asking that in the forthcoming Census particulars should be obtained upon certain questions connected with the civil condition of the Hindu community. The Government, we understand, have answered that the matter has been left to the discretion of the local administrations, and these have accordingly been addressed by the gentleman who originally brought the matter forward, and whose communication to the various local authorities appears in another column. Mr. Ramchandra makes no secret of it that the information asked for is wanted in the interests of social reform. But that need not deter Government from widening the scope of its enquiry if on broad grounds of policy it should feel justified in doing so. Such an entry as that of the age at the time of marriage would be of great service in enquiries upon the subject of infant marriage, in the discussion of which theories are more easily accessible than facts. For the same purpose it would be worth while, if practicable, to ascertain the age of widows at the time of their husbands' deaths. There is virtue in the "if" however, and we suspect that not a little resentment might here and there be provoked by too detailed inquiry on this point. Information as to age moreover in India is not always easy to get and when got is not always reliable. It may be easier to gather information as to caste practices in relation to re-marriage, as they need not be made the subject of individual or invidious enquiry. The queries suggested are all pertinent to a subject on which it is necessary that more light should be thrown, and if the area of inquiry can conveniently be enlarged in this direction it will add to the value of the Census. There are difficulties in the way, but it is to be hoped that Government will not hold them to be insuperable.

MR. BLAINE'S resignation of the Secretaryship of State is a sign that in the negotiations with the United States concerning the Behrings Sea fishery dispute Lord Salisbury has managed to get more of his own way than the "Spread Eagleist" American statesman could agree to. Mr. Blaine's quarrel has been with President Harrison, and the explanation of it apparently is that Lord Salisbury's straightforward notification of his intention to protect British interests in Behring Sea has induced the President to take up a more yielding attitude than his Secretary of State could approve of. If this is so the United States Government have abandoned their original intention to continue treating those distant waters as *Mare Clausum*, an intention which, it is said, some Canadian sealers had lately prepared for contesting by alarmingly un-diplomatic measures. The Newfoundlanders, after this, will begin to think that Lord Salisbury does not mean to leave them to the tender mercies of their French rivals, though for their sakes it is to be hoped that Newfoundland is not being mentioned in the negotiations with M. Ribot for a withdrawal of the French claims to veto the British protectorate of Zanzibar. These, the Government say, are being carried on upon the friendliest footing.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month is commenced a serial story entitled "Eight Days; a story of the Indian Mutiny," by the author of "The Touchstone of Peril." The events are drawn from life by one who was in India at the time of the outbreak.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Luxmon Ramchundra Vaidya made the usual declaration as an advocate of the Court.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN left Kimberley lately to join an expedition which was to start for Mashonaland some time in July. He is to assume the position of administrator of the rights and privileges ceded to the British South African Company by the native chief, Lobengula.

AN unconditional pardon for past offences has been granted to one of the Shirgi Maliks as a reward for services rendered by him in connection with the opening of the Gomal Pass. The Malik has, however, been required to give security for future good behaviour.

ON Tuesday morning a down passenger train, while proceeding between Ishapore and Barrackpore, passed over a native child, barely three years old, who was playing between the rails. Singularly enough, the child was found without a scratch or bruise of any kind. It was placed in the same train, and at Barrackpore was handed over to the police.

FOR the reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best text-book on domestic economy and sanitary science, for the use of the senior classes of English and Anglo-vernacular schools in India, there were eighteen competitors, and their essays were referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on their relative merits. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the two best essays are those bearing the mottoes:—

"Das Wenige verschwindet leicht dem Blicke
Der vorwärts sieht wie viel noch übrig bleibt,
—*Goethe,*"

and

"Nitor in adversum;"

but consider that the former is the more suitable for adoption as a text-book in English and Anglo-vernacular schools in India. The Governor General in Council concurs in this opinion, and is accordingly pleased to assign the reward of Rs. 1,000 to Surgeon A. E. Roberts of the Indian Medical Service, the author of the essay bearing the first motto. The essay with the motto, "Nitor in adversum," is the work of Surgeon R. H. Firth, Army Medical Department.

IN noticing the report of the Commission appointed last year to inquire into the epidemic of typhoid fever at Lucknow and Meerut, the *Indian Medical Gazette* remarks that the report follows a model too commonly adopted in India of relying wholly on statistics to prove that which it is impossible to ascertain or prove by statistics. The Commission held that many of the cases reported were not enteric fever. The conclusion may have been right, but the statistical method will not give any clue as to the cause of the prevalence of the disease in question. The writer above referred to recommends all Indian medical men treating fever cases, and especially those engaged in large stations like Lucknow and Meerut, to adopt when possible the bacteriological, microscopical, and chemical tests, which will alone yield satisfactory results.

AN indignant correspondent of the Lahore paper wishes to expose a "common trick of the police." He says that a disguised policeman goes to the baazar and orders a couple of coolies to go to a certain address at a certain hour and bring away a box which they will find in the front room of the house. He then assumes his role of defender of the public, and informs his superiors that a burglary is intended at such and such a place. A police ambush is laid, and the door left invitingly open for the coolies to enter, and these are capured red-handed in the act of removing a box! Their story of the strange man in the baazar is disbelieved by the court, and the unhappy coolies go to jail and the policeman gets great *kudos.* The story is a pretty one: but our correspondent who, while desiring to remain anonymous himself, gives places and names of the offending policemen, may have invented the whole of it to get an enemy into trouble.

DURING the months of April and May, observes a contemporary, the foreign trade of India, judging from the official figures published, seems to have undergone some remarkable fluctuations. Compared with the corresponding two months of last year, the imports show a decline in value of over 88 lakhs of rupees, while the exports increased in value by no less than 227 lakhs. The falling off in the imports is almost entirely due to a stagnation in the trade in yarns and textile fabrics, while, curiously enough, the rise in the value of exports was at the same time chiefly owing to an increased shipment of raw cotton, most of which must have gone to Lancashire. This accounted for 159 lakhs of the increase, the rest being mainly due to larger shipments of jute and seeds.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that Mr. Gladstone is strongly opposed to the proposed session of Heligoland to Germany. In case, however, the cession should be persisted in by her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Gladstone holds that they should at least stipulate that the island shall not be converted into a fortress and that the islanders shall be permanently exempted from military service.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

INDIAN TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In a despatch to the Secretary of State, his Excellency the Governor-General complains that Indian traders are prohibited from entering the Orange Free State.

The Cape Government has, therefore, been instructed to send in a protest to the Free State Government.

FRANCE AND ZANZIBAR.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Bryce, stated that the negotiations between France and England concerning Zanzibar were of the most friendly character.

LORD CHURCHILL AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Lord Randolph Churchill was last night elected a Steward of the Jockey Club.

THE VACANCY IN MID-DURHAM.

The Liberal candidate has been returned in the Mid-Durham Parliamentary vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Crawford, but by a decreased majority.

A NEW SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

MADRID, JULY 18.

The Spanish Government has resolved to construct a flotilla of submarine boats, on the same principle as the Peral, but of larger dimensions.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERY DIFFICULTY.

MR. SECRETARY BLAINE RESIGNS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The *Standard's* Washington correspondent wires that President Harrison and Mr. Secretary Blaine have had a serious dispute as to the Behring Sea fishery difficulty, in consequence of which Mr. Blaine has tendered his resignation.

THE MAHARAJA DHULIP SING.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Parisian doctor in attendance on the Maharaja Dhulip Singh is hopeful for his patient's recovery.

DR. PETERS RE-APPEARS.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 18.

Dr. Peters has returned here all well.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION FROM CROWN COLONIES.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Baron de Worms, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said the Government had resolved to demand an increased military contribution from the Crown Colonies, where it was inadequate.

The amount payable by Ceylon and Mauritius was, he said, under the consideration of Government.

An increase has been demanded already from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

INDIAN TRADERS IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In reply to a further question Baron de Worms said the Governor of South Africa had been instructed to make representations to the Orange Free State against the law prohibiting British Indian subjects from residing and trading in that State.

THE MID-DURHAM ELECTION.

The vacancy at Mid-Durham, caused by the death of Mr. Crawford, Gladstonian Liberal member, has been Filled by Mr. Wilson, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, who has defeated Mr. Tempest, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 2,094 votes.

INCREASED BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

The House of Lords has passed the Bill for increased barrack accommodation.

THE JOHANNESBURG DISTURBANCE.

DURBAN, JULY 17.

The Britishers, charged with mobbing President Kruger during the disturbances at Johannesburg, some months ago, have been acquitted by a Boer jury.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Finance Department.—Mr. E. G. Colvin officiates as Postmaster General, Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Mr. H. Stuart officiates as Examiner of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay. Colonel Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, is posted temporarily to the office of Consulting Engineer of Railways in India, Calcutta. Mr. Morrison, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, officiates as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Christie. Colonel Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps is appointed Examiner of Public Work Accounts, North-West Provinces. Mr. H. Rainer, Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, Central India.

Telegraph Department.—H. E. the Governor-General in Council orders the temporary promotion of Mr. C. E. Pitman to the grade of Director.

Home Department.—Mr. J. H. Twigg, resigns the Bengal Civil Service. Lieutenant Drever, Madras, is appointed Assistant Commandant of the Military Police at Upper Burmah. The services of Mr. A. S. Rodgers of the Punjab Police is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Military Department.—Captains Carroll and Wood are promoted in the Ordnance Department. Lieutenants Webb, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Dunsford, of the Durham Regt., are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps. Colonel Jackson, Military Works, is granted leave in India.

Marine Department.—Mr. W. W. Newman is promoted to Chief Engineer and Mr. S. Cheers to Engineer.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

6th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse.—Lieutenant Oldfield has been appointed to be a Squadron Officer.

The following officers have been qualified for employment in the Transport Department:—Lieutenants Greville, 18th Hussars; Hayes, Middlesex Regiment; Downing, Dublin Fusiliers; Waller, 22nd Bombay Infantry; and Bouce, 26th Bombay Infantry.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief directs that when names are scored out in Medal rolls reasons be briefly noted in the remarks column.

Army Order No. 95, dated 1st March, 1889, has been cancelled.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at Poona:—Lieutenants Davey, 18th Hussars; Logan, North Lancashire Regiment; Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Montgomery, 1st Bombay Infantry; Heyman, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Wapshare, 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry; Captains Borrow, North Lancashire Regiment; Carthew Yorstoun, 4th Bombay. Cavalry; Fordyce, 3rd Bombay Infantry; and Montgomery, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Jacob, 3rd Biluch Battalion, has passed the Lower Standard in Pushtu.

Captain Kelly, Engineers; and Sergeant Young, [illegible] has passed Hindustani in the [illegible]dard; also Surgeon Moore, 23rd [illegible]try.

[illegible] been granted to Colonel Chard to proceed to England on medical certificate for 182 [illegible]

[illegible]t Beatty, Worcester Regiment is [illegible] to the 1st Bombay Lancers. Bombay, to study the language, for three months.

Surgeon Stewart, Medical Staff, has been granted leave to England on medical certificate, for 182 days.

RESIGNATION OF A BENGAL CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Mr. J. H. Twigg has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Peninsula, with the outward English mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m. to-day.

NAPIER MEMORIAL SHIELDS AND CUPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

At the meeting of the subscribers of the local memorial to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, held here to-day, it was decided that the money subscribed be invested for the purchase of two silver challenge shields to be competed for annually at the Central Meeting of the Presidency Rifle Association—one for British and one for Native Troops—also that at the next meeting of the Association, with the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Bombay Presidency Cup be selected as a competition for British troops; and the name to be changed to the Napier Memorial Challenge Shields, open to team, of eight men of any rank or corps of British Troops or Volunteers of the Bombay Army. Prizes—shield, value £100; cup, value Rs. 600. Second prize—tankard, value Rs. 30. The Shield to be kept for one year in the Mess of the officer's winning team, who will be responsible for its production at the next meeting. The Cup to become the property of the officer's Mess winning the team. The Shield will be competed for annually and will not become the property of any regiment or corps. A similar match will be started for Native Troops. Prize, Napier Shield, value £100.

LADY LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

THE Marchioness of Lansdowne and suite arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Simla, and in the evening left per P. and O. s. s. Clyde for Europe. Her Excellency, accompanied by her niece, Lady Maude Anson, Captain A. Pakenham, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy, and Dr. E. H. Fenn, arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train, which reached Church Gate Station at twenty minutes to seven in the morning. Lady Lansdowne was met at the station by Captain Jervis, A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay; Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Captain Campbell, Officiating Director of Indian Marine; Mr. C. B. Winchester, Acting Collector of Bombay; Mr. J. M. Sleater, Acting Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; and Mr. I. O. Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Lady Lansdowne travelled in the Governor's saloon carriage, which was attached to the train at Ahmedabad, and Mr. C. F. Beatty, the Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, who had gone to Ahmedabad for the purpose, accompanied the train to Bombay. On arriving at Church Gate Station her Excellency was received by Captain Jervis, and on alighting from her carriage she cordially shook hands with the several gentlemen present. After a brief conversation with Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, her ladyship entered a landau, which was in waiting outside the station, and accompanied by Lady Maude Anson and Captain Pakenham, drove off to the Esplanade Hotel, escorted by four mounted sowars of the Bombay Police. At the hotel the most complete arrangements were made for the brief stay in Bombay of Lady Lansdowne and party. The hotel management in fact left nothing undone to make the distinguished visitors comfortable after their long and fatiguing journey from Simla. The entrance to the hotel and the stair were covered with crimson carpeting, and beautiful shrubs and flowers lined the staircase all the way up to the first floor, half of which, opening on to the spacious verandah, was set apart for her ladyship and party. The suite of rooms consisted of a drawing-room, a boudoir, a dining room, and three bedrooms for the tired travellers to rest in before going on board the mail ship. All the rooms were newly painted, decorated, and specially furnished for the occasion. For about a fortnight before the arrival of her ladyship, the management had been engaged preparing the rooms for her. The painting and decorating, though quiet in tone, was most tastefully executed and pleasing to the eye. The furniture in the drawing-room was most superb, and the carpeting rich. The boudoir was a model of tasteful arrangement, and most inviting, while in the dining-room, too, everything had an air of comfort, and throughout the whole suite were dispersed on the tables, on brackets, and in the various corners beautiful vases and epergnes, filled with the loveliest of flowers which the hotel management had procured from Poona specially for the occasion. Mr. Cronan and Mr. Poincilett, who superintended all the arrangements, could not possibly have done more, having converted, for the time being, the half of the second floor, occupied by the distinguished guests, into a little palace. It goes without saying that Lady Lansdowne was delighted with the preparations made for her, and that she expressed her pleasure at all that had been done. Before leaving the hotel her ladyship repeatedly expressed her gratification at the treatment she had received, and on gaining her carriage she again thanked the management for their kind attention. Dr. Fenn also expressed himself very heartily for the careful preparations made for Lady Lansdowne's stay in Bombay, and promised to put an expression of his gratification in writing before the mail left. He also assured the management of the hotel that when his Excellency the Viceroy learned of it, he would no doubt send them an expression of his thanks. Before driving off Lady Lansdowne was presented with a magnificent bouquet of roses which she was graciously pleased to accept.

Precisely at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Marchioness, accompanied by Lady Maud Anson, and attended by Captain Pakenham and Surgeon-Major Fenn, left the Esplanade Hotel for Apollo Bunder, where, on arrival, she was received by Captain the Hon. St Leger Jervis, Captain Campbell, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Lieutenant Windon, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee, &c. Lady Lansdowne shook hands with Sir Dinshaw Petit, and after a few minutes' conversation, left in the steam-launch Wren for the mail steamer Clyde. Surgeon-Major Fenn, Captain Campbell, Captain Jervis, and Lieutenant Windon accompanied the Marchioness to the mail steamer. Dr. Fenn, who did not accompany the party, to England, left Bombay last night for Simla to join his Excellency the Viceroy and party, who are proceeding to Chini. Colonel Wallace, a director of the North-Western Railway, who arrived in Bombay by the same railway train as Lady Lansdowne, also left for Europe by the Clyde. Lady Lansdowne is expected to return to India about the first week of November next.

FOOTBALL.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE Y. M. C. A.

LAST evening a football match was played on the Cooperage between the teams representing the Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. The boundaries were lined with a large gathering of spectators, who watched the proceedings of the game with intense interest. The Bombay Gymkhana, winning the toss, took the north goal. Mr. M. Reid, the Gymkhana captain, driving the ball well into the Y. M. C. A. ground in the kick off. The weather remained fine throughout the play, and the ground being dry a fast game was the result. The passes of the Gymkhana forwards, whose combinations were carried through during the game, carried the ball on several occasions in dangerous proximity to their opponents' lines. Mr. G. McCausland, as full back, made some very good runs, and his passing between Messrs. Bolton and Reid, as three-quarter backs, forced the ball on one occasion into middle ground, when the Y. M. C. A. forwards made a brilliant dash on their opponents' lines. Scrimmages were numerous, and outside these Mr. T. Potts, the Y. M. C. A. captain, and G. Wincler half-backs rendered valuable assistance to their side in edging the ball from their powerful adversaries. Some very heavy falls were witnessed, and one of the Gymkhana men had to retire at an early stage of the game, having sustained rather a severe toss. Just before half time was called the Gymkhana captain made a try, shortly afterwards, and obtained a goal with a drop-kick. The powerful kicking of Mr. F. J. Clark, as full back, was much admired, which in several instances returned the ball beyond the distance of the posts. On resuming play after half time the Gymkhana forwards and half-backs worked the ball by a series of touch-downs right well into close proximity of their opponents' quarters. Mr Reid, the three-quarter back was not inactive and after securing some very good runs scored again for his side by obtaining another goal. The forwards of the Y. M. C. A. team played with great pluck and dash, and made two brilliant rushes during the game on their adversaries, goals, who, however proved more than a match for them. Their combination were exceedingly weak, and they missed their chances of scoring on this account. Messrs. W. and E. Waller, the Y. M. C. A. three-quarter back, secured a number of good runs, exhibiting a dashing game. Before time was called the Gymkhana team scored a third goal through their captain Mr. Reid, who availed himself of the vantage ground, which his men had secured by having ran the ball into the Y. M. C. A. quarters. After the last goal had been secured time was called, the Gymkhana winning by three goals to 0. The game from start to finish was a fast one, and the Y. M. C. A. team would do well to profit by the tactics displayed by their opponents in working the ball in hostile ground by combinations, which gained them the victory. The following were the teams:—

Colors—Gymkana, white; and Y. M. C. A., blue with red cross. Gymkhana—Back, G. McCausland; ¾ backs, A. Bolton, R. Meredith, M. Reid; ½ backs, E. A. Tudor-Jones and R. Singer; forwards, A. D. Creagh, P. Steel, C. H. Ross, T. R. Phillips, W. C. Symes, H. M. Steuart, G. Schofield, W. Munroe, and T. C. Allen, Y. M. C. A.—Back, F. J. Clark; ¾ backs, E. Waller, W. Waller, F. Waller; ½ backs, T. Potts and G. Winckler; forwards, E. Flower, Fisher, H. Joyce, Pinsent, Nash, O'Brien, Hawes, H. J. Clark, and Hewett.

Drs. MacDonald and Baker officiated as umpires.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 27.

IT is a humiliating discovery to the æsthetic mind that fleshly things play so important a part in the interests of the *fin de siecle* Briton that a week of the season should be almost monopolized by exhibitions of high art cookery. However, even the æsthetic mind will realize that it is a more comfortable craze than that of Succi and the melancholy Jacques, his rival, who is now beginning his fast of 42 days—a Lent and a bit at the Aquarium. And as the cook is not of necessity obliged to consume all her gastronomical efforts, but may devote them to the public good, the æsthetic need not feel too scandalized at the importance latterly attained by the culinary artist. It may be philistine to eat anything but sugared rose-leaves, but it is less intensely philistine to overeat of fragrant, picturesquely designed, and tinted dishes, than to gorge on ruddy masses of beef and mutton, and dappled luscious cuts of our national pudding. Cookery is, in fact, at length taking its place amongst English sciences, so we have schools springing up in every direction, and demonstrations of high class cookery being given by professors who have studied the art under famous Paris *chefs*. At Westminster Town Hall a Society for the Propagation of Good Cookery has been holding examinations, and conferring honors on the successful competitors. People say there is money to be made by women in the accomplishment of high class cookery, so, perhaps, an account of the National Training School for Cookery, where most of the prize-winners of the exhibition graduated, will be interesting to the rising generation of women and their guardians.

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It is not very long since the School of Cookery was transferred from the temporary premises, South Kensington, to the fine building erected on purpose almost opposite the Grosvenor Hotel, in Buckingham Palace Road. Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and with the Duke of Westminster, K.G., as president, and Mrs. Charles Clarke as Lady Superintendent, the School of Cookery provides instruction in all branches of the Art for upwards of 100 day-pupils, besides a limited number of resident students who, if occupying a private room, pay 30*s.* or if sharing a room £1-0-0 per week, or for one day and night 6*s.*; higher charges being made to lady-amateurs, and preference when a vacancy occurs being given to those who are studying with a view to becoming professional teachers. Working cooks wishing to board and lodge in the school are charged 12*s.* per week or 5*s.* per day and night—a convenient arrangement for people who while out of town would wish to give their cooks advantages of high class training. A registry office where servants trained in the schools may be hired will shortly be open to the public.

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The school course of training is twenty weeks for the plain cookery diploma, fee 10 guineas; or twenty weeks' training for the high class cookery diploma, £21; those holding the plain cookery certificate being allowed to compete for the high class diploma by a course of fourteen weeks' training, 15 guineas, which excludes a repetition of the Scullery course and earlier demonstrations which they have already passed. To sum up the advantages: any one with £60-5, average brains, and a soul above the lusciously enervating scents of an aristocratic cook-shop, may live in the School of Cookery for thirty-four weeks on the fat of the land, and acquire a liberal education, certified by diplomas in plain and high class cookery, besides being afforded an insight in the fascinating art of scullery work, kitchen flue cleaning, and the burnishing of copper cooking utensils. The School does not guarantee employment, but it permits special reference as to capabilities, and when an opening occurs, its graduates are most likely to obtain preference over other candidates.

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Those whose ambition does not rise as high as a diploma, but to whom the savour of the flesh pots of Egypt is not altogether repugnant, can attend any day from 10 to 12 noon—fee 6*d.* or 4*s.* 6*d.* for ten, a demonstration, and be initiated into the mystery of making a toad in the hole, an apple dumpling, a sea pie, an Irish stew, a gateau of cold meat or a hundred other delectable things, or from 2 to 4 p. m. every afternoon, a demonstration in the higher art of soups, entrées, purées, soufflées, meringues, omelettes, besides trussing, boning, grilling, and braising; in fact, conducting personally a fowl from the cradle to the grave at the moderate charge of 1*s.*6*d.* each, or 10*s.*6*d.* the course of ten lectures. The demonstration theatres have well raised seats so that all the students have an excellent view of the operations of the cook at the stove. It is rather a pity that gas is used entirely in the schools, as the management of fires is the most trying and uncertain part of ordinary cookery practice. From 11 to 4, in the plain cookery practice kitchens, lessons are given at a charge of 6*s.*6*d.* per day or 2 guineas the course of ten, and in the high class cookery kitchens at 10*s.*6*d.* per lesson, or 3 guineas the set of ten—a great reduction per single lesson being given to those who have been through the twenty weeks' course in the schools, but who wish to continue the practice, or acquire extra proficiency.

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It was very interesting to watch the students at work at their different tasks—one rolling out pastry, another stirring a stew, a third stuffing a fish, while a fragrance, not of the broth *spoiled* by many cooks, rose upon the air that tempted a small boy to put his head in a back window and gowk amorously, as Rhoda Broughton says, at the good things lying around.

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Over the adjoining restaurant might be graven the legend: "Fiat experimentum in corpore vile," for it is there, in luncheons a la carte from 12 to 3 that the works of the students are put to the severest test. I looked in as I passed, and saw the gilded youth of Grosvenor Gardens and Victoria, not in their death-throes from an overdose of arsenic instead of castor sugar on their pudding, as might have been anticipated from their hardihood in trusting their lips to the hands of chits of girls, but complacently using their tooth-picks and counting their small change.

> Their 'prentice hands they tried on man,
> These high-class cookery lasses oh!

And as man has survived the ordeal, and the *menu* is very good, Anglo-Indian women may give the Restaurant their patronage without fear of the result.

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From the School of Cookery, it is a natural step to the School of Medicine for Women, which is not only a very well established fact, but its prosperity has so much increased since the foundation that it is necessary to provide, at a large outlay, two new chemical laboratories, a materia medica museum, an extra lecture-room, a larger anatomical department, and other greatly-needed additions. Among the progressive women who attended, this week, the very interesting meeting to award honors to the successful students of the winter and summer sessions, was Lady Reay, whose sympathy with the medical education of women is intensified by her knowledge of how much it is needed in India, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the present Dean of the School, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Mrs A. C. Norton, late Dean, Mrs. Thorne, hon. sec., besides a number of the students' friends and relatives were also present.

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Quite as interesting as women's efforts at emancipation and advanced education is aboriginal progress, which is all the more remarkable for the greater enmity to it of the community. Mr. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, has lately graduated in the Boston School of Medicine, and he is about to return to his tribe to practice the healing art for their benefit.

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Miss Alford, the lady who succeeded Miss Fawcett, in keeping up the standard of women's successes, is said to be a long way ahead in marks of the men who are placed with her in the first division of the first class of the Classical Tripos and to be entitled to the name of Senior Classic instead of dividing the honor. Much the same occurred in 1888, in an examination in advanced harmony in which Miss Winifred Holiday, the artist's daughter, came out far ahead of the men-students, but by reason of inferiority of sex was permitted only to share the honor of being first. *A propos* of music, the latest news from Carlsruke, is very unsatisfactory to the German house mother who has ventured her all on the pianoforte education of her daughter, with a view to making her marriageable. There is a revolt amongst the Baden Bachelors, (whose savage breasts are not soothed, but irritated by the power of music) against the pianoforte-player, normal or domestic; and they have started an anti-musical league, whose members pledge themselves never to marry anyone who is not ignorant of the art of producing sweet sounds. With our thin walls and dense population, such a crusade would add considerably to our bliss; but alas! our men do not seem equal to such stern measures.

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Another item of musical news is that the bountiful Baroness Burdett Coutts has placed £25,000 in Miss Agnes Huntingdon's hands to start an operatic company in England and America. The Baroness always manifested a great interest in the fascinating singer, and proves its sincerity by this strong evidence of favour. It is also rumoured that the future Mrs. Stanley is to receive £10,000 as a wedding present. Why oh! why are Stanleys not manufactured by the dozen, that a few more of the surplus womankind of Britain might be annexed by conquering heroes, and receive a valuable bonus from admiring friends on the occasion of the transfer?

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In the legitimate use of coloring; that is its application ornamentally to canvas, a lady has been specially successful this year. For the first time in the history of the Chantrey bequest a woman's merit has been recognized, and Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt's painting of "Love locked out" a graceful figure rather in the style of Watts has been considered worthy of being purchased for the nation.

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, JULY 15.

"THE rains," said Potts to an eager and deferential circle of listeners one day in June," the rains, this year may be expected in Arampur somewhere about the middle of October." This gloomy forecast was received with strong tokens of dissent and disapproval, but nothing would shake our Potts in his conviction, based, he assured us, on the most careful calculations, checked by barometer readings recorded every night on his return from Mess—(here there was an audible titter—'twas that wretched youth Callow, who is sadly wanting in tact). Potts surveyed the unfortunate young man disdainfully. Did he mean to imply by that derisive laugh that he, Potts, was incapable of reading his barometer at midnight; that, forsooth, because he had dined liberally, and like an honest Christian and Cantonment Magistrate, *that* was any reason to suppose he would mistake "stormy" for "very dry?" All this with such withering scorn that Callow blushed a rich crimson and protested on his honor that he never intended to convey any such imputation at all; that he had a habit of smiling, even giggling in voluntarily, used to do it in Church even, he added with melancholy pathos; and, finally, when Potts's offended dignity was almost appeased, the infatuated young man must needs spoil the whole effect by dragging in a doggerel quotation "and, besides, my dear Potts, *you* know, we all know, that in *vino veritas*."——I hastily interposed to avert the impending storm. I cheerfully conceded the accuracy of Potts's weather chart, and enquired with well-feigned anxiety what the barometer stood at that morning. The sky was o'ercast: great banks of black clouds were slowly and threateningly climbing the western sky. The turbulent wind had dropped; the air was still and humid. But any hopes of early rain that I, in common with the majority of Arampur society, may have cherished and justified by all the signs of the heavens, were rudely dashed to the ground. "The barometer," said Potts, "stood at very dry"; and he invited any sceptic to go and spend a few minutes tapping it, when he guaranteed that its tendency, so far from being in the direction of rain, would be towards very much drier yet. "Potts's barometer," sniggered Badli, "is always at very dry." "Faith! and if ye mane by barometer," commenced Young Teaque who comes, he says, from Cumberland, though, for my part, I believe the County Cork claims him as her own, "if ye mane by a barometer.—" "Now, now, Teaque," interposed the Judge warningly, "remember whom you are addressing. A bazaar-master should command respect from the giddy young subaltern—and besides what says Shakespeare? 'Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar'" "Just like that starched old Judge," Teaque observed later: "always puts his oar in when he wasn't wanted—anny jokes at all were too sthrong for an old omadhawn like that." But this is more or less of a digression. After that little discussion, the party broke up, and within an hour or two the rain was pelting down freely. So it was the next morning, and when I saw Potts, I took an early opportunity of pointing out to him the fallacious character of his predictions. I earnestly adjured him to sell his barometer and leave weather forecasts to the Meteorological Reporter. "Even my dear Potts, with your talent for prophesying falsely, you can scarcely hope to compete with that erratic and intrepid genius." But Potts smiled scornfully, and gazed with proud affection on the barometer. "Still rising," he murmured half to himself as he meditatively tapped the tube, "still rising slowly *but* steadily. Yes, Brown, my friend, I am afraid we shall have no rain this season, or at least none before October." I took him gently by the arm and led him to the door: I pointed to the pools of water; the grey skies; the rain steadily descending. I invited his attention to the cheery chorus of ten thousand bull-frogs, and the startling increase of mosquitoes, white-winged ants, beetles, blister flies, and all the myriad insect life that greets the rain. I said, "Potts, gaze around you—is not this the rain?" Potts sniffed, "it might possibly be a mango shower," so much he would allow. But the monsoon never! And the faster it rained the higher rose that dreadful barometer and the more fixed Potts grew in his belief that no rain worthy the name could possibly fall before October. Well, Potts wasn't so far wrong, after all. We are still wondering when the genuine rains are going to fall on Arampur. The fallacious showers, which excited so much discussion in the early weeks of June, passed off; and as usual Arampur is inches below its annual average. Chunam sits under a spacious umbrella on the margin of his noble tank, waiting, swearing, praying, for the rain. "It was idle," said he, "on the part of the municipality to expect that tank to fill up of its own accord; and as for the way they pestered him about it, 'twas enough to try the temper of a seraph—which he wasn't as yet—it was, beggad, and a ——shame, too. One would think," says he with fierce interjections, "that it was my duty not only to make the finest, largest, and most picturesque tank in Western India (which I've done, by George, in spite of their carping), barring that little pit in the centre which is a trifle, my boy, a mere trifle, but to fill it, too, Sir; fill it with my own hands afterwards—plague take the rain."

"Never mind," said Badli, soothingly, "we always have a streak of luck in Arampur when things look the worst. You recollect, Brown, two years ago, what a near shave it was! And the early rain failed; famine was staring us in the face, when we had that splendid November cyclone. A subordinate of mine wrote to me just afterwards from one of the most pressed districts and said, 'But for this timely fall of rain we should now have been all *old denizens of the world to come*?'"

Badli is full of these quaint quips and cranks; he constantly lightens our gloom by the play of his iridescent fancy; and this is strange to the verge of miracle when one reflects upon the weird and solemn mysteries, of which he has been so long the high-priest.

Perchance, it may be ascribed to a temporary sense of relief, a rebound from the tense strain of supporting the dignity of one of our most cherished and venerated institutions. "Non semper tendit arcum Apollo"; and a short time ago Badli handed over the keys of his bluebeard-closet to Colonel Pukka, eased his mind of a confidential report, dismissed his sheristadar, and the venerable colleagues who incubate with him over the profound secrets of the craft, and betook himself to the legitimate and innocent occupation of whittling sticks on the rail of his old court-house. I found him pensively leaning over the compound gate the other morning, surveying with longing eye the new crop of beets which, alas in company with the other Lares and Penates of the office, the memoranda, the printed statistics, the patient grey-haired suitors (who had followed the devious ways of this splendid tribunal from their early youth); the reverend assessors and scarlet chuprassies—all all had passed with a scratch of the pen into the custody of Colonel Pukka. He bade me cast my eyes on the succulent vegetables. "Yonder," he wailed, pointing with a shaking finger, "yonder, Brown, I had as fine a bed of yellow pepper as ever you saw. Look at those beets! Isn't it heartrending to reflect that I have no longer any lot or part in that garden?" He stopped and sighed heavily. A bullock-shigram drove, by containing several members of the Court, former colleagues of Badli; but now tacked on to Colonel Pukka. Badli nodded to them; they salaamed with pitying smiles. They could still knit the curious web, and unravel its meshes again overnight with unwearying interest. But Badli was not allowed to take an active part in the game any longer. My heart ached as I observed the shigram stop at the well-known door; the white-robed elders descend and take their seats with exemplary fortitude around the throne of justice; the office peon despatched to awake Pukka; the time-honored reply that in an hour or so business would be expeditiously despatched. "Bless me, Badli," I exclaimed, "how little we are missed! Everything is going on there just the same as when you filled the post with such unexampled dignity—the same methods, the same dreamy abstraction, the same imposing sense of awe hanging over the mental vision of profane spectators like a veil. I can hardly believe my eyes when they tell me that here are you a Peri at the gate of Paradise and no more essential to the management of this wonderful mystery than Potts, or I, or Chunam." But Badli was inclined to be disputatious: he was certain that he would soon be missed; or that at any rate he missed, himself in that Elysium badly. "You'll see, Brown," he said, "and take my word for it, those beets won't thrive; that pepper is as likely as not to perish unnoticed. Pukka don't care for those things—he is as indifferent to gardening as you, for instance, are entirely devoid of reverence." Now, this was certainly a poor conclusion, but being always good-humoured and willing to make large allowance for sore hearts, I cheerfully enquired how he passed his weary waking moments. He was at once plunged into the deepest despondency—his occupations were, he assured me, comparatively vulgar. "I am, in fact, a Surveyor, Brown, though at this time of year there is nothing to survey. I have, however, taken up phrenology, botany, and philosophy. I employ this unhappy period of enforced leisure in making charts of my friend's heads—my survey instruments come in useful there; reading all the deepest books I can lay hands on and cultivating spring onions—innocent, artless pursuits enough, but what a waste of time and intellect." So I left him at the door of his humble home, in which I observed a compass box, a copy of "Ally Sloper's Half Holiday" and the Punster's Manual—left him in his solitude and sorrow, without a single soul to disturb his meditations or break upon his mid-day slumber. While next door the drowsy drone of his well-beloved colleagues proclaimed to the world that Pukka was in the full tide of that endless stream of work which Badli loved so well.

Col. Pukka is a person of the greatest consequence in Arampur now. He is going to infuse some much-desired energy into the Gymkhana. There is a prodigious series of tennis-tournaments on the tapis: with dances, theatricals, cricket matches, pigeon-shooting, and all those pastimes in which we delight to amuse ourselves soberly and sorrowfully.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS AND TRAMWAY HORSES.

AMONG all the places of interest in Bombay one of the last which a stranger would probably think of visiting is the Bombay Tramway Stables and Workshops, situated at Colaba Causeway and Parel. In passing the Colaba establishment, which is the larger of the two, no one ever thinks of entering, and there are probably few in Bombay who possess any idea of the busy life that is led within its walls, of the extraordinary number of hands employed, not only in the stables, but in the immense car-shed, in attending the sick animals in hospital, in preparing their meals in the extensive food department, in the saddlery, in the smithy, and in the engineering and carpenters' workshops, where cars are constructed and repaired.

The tramcar horse is generally looked upon as a much-abused animal, whose work is so heavy that his life is short; but a visit to the Company's stables soon proves the contrary, that there could not possibly be more kindly-treated horses, better or more cleanly housed, better fed, or more carefully tended when suffering from any ailment in hospital. The company possess a stud of 792 horses; but at Colaba we find accommodation for 652 on entering one cannot fail to be impressed at once with the remarkable cleanliness of the place, and the methodical arrangement of the stalls. The stables, too, have been constructed with every possible regard for the comfort and health of the horses. The buildings stand almost due East and West, and are so ventilated as to allow of the sea-breeze, which seldom fails for more than an hour or two at a time, passing freely through from end to end. The stables are lighted from the roof by numerous skylights and Louvre windows; and under the floor is a very complete system of drains, which are flushed twice a day from cisterns specially constructed for the purpose. In all the stables are fixed registering maximum and minimum thermometers, so that a record may be made of the temperature, both by day and night in order to compare the ventilation of the different stables, and what is more important, as a guide to the necessary precautions which must be taken against the cold land-winds during the time they prevail. More than that, the management are continually endeavouring by all means in their power to improve the comfort and maintain the health of their horses. In this regard a remarkable and most successful experiment was tried only a few weeks ago. In the older part of the stables at Colaba, which is roofed with iron, the thermometer was always found to indicate several degrees more at five feet from the ground than in the newer portion which has a tiled roof, the corrugated iron, it is almost needless to explain, attracting and retaining the heat. A concoction of lime mixed, while hot, with seven per cent. of oil was painted over the outside of the sheet iron. The experiment was successful, and the temperature of the iron on the underside at once fell from 124 degrees Fahrenheit to 98 degrees, thus effecting a reduction of 26 degrees, while at five feet from the ground the thermometer only registered one degree higher than in the tile-roofed stables. Still the ventilation did not satisfy the management, and it was considered that by raising the roof, the breeze would pass more freely through the stables. And now followed the most remarkable part of the experiment. By a clever piece of engineering skill the iron roof, measuring 150 feet by 100 feet, was detached and raised bodily by means of screwjacks to the required height, while pieces of timber were firmly dovetailed into the pillars and supports. This operation took only one week to accomplish, and while the work was going on the horses remained in the stable. It was completed without the slightest accident; and now the temperature and ventilation of the old stables may be considered perfect.

The best part of the Colaba stables is reserved for the hospital, where sick or injured horses receive the best care and attention that veterinary skill can provide. Some of the stalls in hospital are fitted up with punkahs, which is one proof of the great care and kindness bestowed on the horses. A very popular luxury among the tramway horses during the hot weather is the shower bath. It is interesting and amusing to watch them. On being released from the car at the end of a warm journey, the horse does not require to be led to the wash. He knows his way well. Off he trots to his bath, where he stands impatiently stamping till the shower is pulled over him. That he enjoys his tub is very evident from the way he sniffs and licks the water as it runs over his nose. He always stands as long as he is allowed, and is very loath to leave. While referring to the baths, it may be as well to mention here that the water for washing and bathing purposes is obtained from a well by means of a very novel arrangement. Two pumps which used to be worked by the hand are now connected by means of the thinnest of wire cords, 189 feet long to the main shaft of the engine by means of suitable gear. The cords are carried over-head on punkah pulleys, and by them the pumps work slowly and steadily the whole day through, keeping the tanks over-head and the shower baths always full of water.

In such a large establishment as the Bombay Tramway Company's, the food department, with its grain stores, and machinery for cleaning, crushing, grinding, &c., is one of the most important. It would surprise one on a first visit to see the high stacks of hay and grass, the piles of bags containing grains of all the necessary kinds, and the large number of men and women employed in preparing the food for the tramway horses. But an idea may be had of the labour connected with it, when a year's consumption is mentioned. The amount for last year was:—Hay 1,543 tons, grain; &c., 1,756 tons; and salt, 11 tons.

On the opposite side of the road from the stables stand the hay stores, which are capable of holding 12,200 bales of an average weight of 210 lbs. each. Now to give an idea of the labour expended in the providing of good food. All the stores are of the best; but having to be bought in very large quantities, the greatest of care has to be taken on examining the quality of the various grains and grasses which form the food of the stud. The purchase of hay alone necessitates the employment of a special staff of men distributed through the country between Surat and Bhownugger. Every hay season, thirteen presses are sent out from Colaba to the various hay contractors, who collect, press, and forward the material to Bombay in bales averaging about 250 lbs. bound with stout iron hooks, specially manufactured for the purpose in the Tramway Company's workshops. The hay stores at Colaba hold 8,500 bales in addition to the space reserved for grain which is kept partly in bags and partly in masonry bins, which exclude both moisture and vermin. In this department also may be seen at work machines driven by steam for cleaning, crushing, boiling, and chopping the food, which is served out in variety and quantity to each individual horse according to his size, condition, and the work he has to do. The ghorawallas, probably not 5 per cent. of whom can read, are instructed in their duties by signs painted on moveable plates affixed to the horses' stalls. The four yellow crosses mean that the horse is to receive the maximum grain feed of 15lbs.; three crosses, 14lbs.; and so on. Similarly two white diamonds tell the syce that his horse is ordered full work for the day, one diamond that it is to do only half work. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to follow out all the details of these sign classifications, but these give an instance of the careful and elaborate organisation which characterises all the departments of the business. Sometimes, particularly in the hot weather, when horses, like men, are apt to lose their appetites, they are treated to a bottle of porter, and, judging from the consumption of this liquor, which last year amounted to 327 bottles, the Bombay tramway horse may be regarded as an animal of a very advanced school of civilization. Indeed with their comfortable stalls, their punkahs, shower baths, and porter to dinner, they lead on the whole a not unenviable life.

But the tramway horse requires close attention and good nourishment. A maximum limit of twelve or fourteen miles a day, with rests every few miles, when in waiting sheds they are cooled and refreshed with draughts of iced Vehar water, does not seem a very hard day's toil; but the work of the tramway horse is heavy, not so much from the pulling of the car, which, once set in motion is very easily drawn, but from the frequency with which the car, owing to stoppages caused by passengers getting in and out, has to be started. The large two-horse cars are mostly drawn by Persian horses, and the single cars by walers, whose weight is necessary to overcome the resistance of the car at starting. The dispositions of the horses are very plainly shown by their mode of getting the cars in motion. Some begin with a very gentle strain and get the vehicle under way with a minimum of exertion; while others can never be cured of starting with a violent jerk or series of jerks, which greatly increase the fatigue attending a day's labour. An intelligent horse will put a single car in motion with a pull of from 60lbs. to 80lbs., while on the other hand a violent horse will exert a strain equal at times to 3½cwt. Once the car is moving, the pull on the draw hook does not exceed 45lbs. and a full *horse power* would draw a car at the rate of six miles an hour with a strain of only 62½lbs.

Here again the Company are showing every consideration for their horses. In order to reduce as much as possible the shock upon the shoulders of the horses caused by the dead-weight of the cars at starting, unusually elastic springs, common to both draw-hooks, are being fixed below the middle of the cars. Many attempts have been made by inventors to "bottle up" the brake power for stopping cars in order to utilise it in aiding the horse to re-start the vehicle. One of the most promising of these inventions is Messrs. Veriker and Yates' patent which the Bombay Tramway Company has at present on trial. It contains a very powerful spring which is extended by a chain passing round wheels on the axles of the car. It is thrown into action by the foot of the driver at the moment of checking his horses, and acts as a brake in arresting the car. It has already been said it takes a pull of from 60lbs. to 392lbs. to start a car. With this new apparatus the horse only requires to exert a pull of 40lbs. in order to release the spring, which puts the vehicle in motion; so that should this apparatus prove successful, as it is hoped it may, it will greatly reduce the fatigue of the horses' day's labour.

During the very hot weather usually experienced in May and October the Company puts in force a special traffic programme for saving its horses. No horse is worked for more than 2½ miles at a spell; the waits between trips are increased; special inspectors are appointed to watch for and change all distressed horses; the horses while standing have their heads and nostrils sponged with iced vinegar and water, and many other measures are introduced to preserve the stud from the effects of the burning rays of the sun in the close streets of the native town.

There does not appear much to interest one about an ordinary tramway car, except that it is a cheap and comfortable mode of travelling about the city; but a visit to the workshops at Colaba, the engineering rooms, and smithies, where the Bombay cars are built and repaired, proves most attractive. The Company at present possess a hundred and fifty cars of American design, modified and improved to suit the climate, local requirements, and materials of construction. For their size they are remarkably light. The single horse car weighs 2,895lbs. and carries 25 passengers while the double horse car weighs 3,860lbs. and carries 40 people. The weight of the cars in relation to the number of persons they carry is thus: for the single cars 107lbs. per person, and for the double cars 94lbs. per person. This is much lighter than any vehicle with the exception of a jinricksha or a bicycle. The improvement made on the American system of car-building by the management of the Bombay Company is worthy of notice in that it increases the strength of the car without adding materially, if at all, to the weight. In the old system the posts supporting the roof of the car are weakened by having the ends cut to fit into sockets bored in the floor of the car; but in the new, which is the principle upon which cars are now built, the posts are strengthened by being fixed to the side of the car in strong iron sockets. An example of this was shown only the other day by an old car which was run into and positively wrecked, the posts being shattered and the seats displaced by a brougham having run into it. Had, on the contrary, this been one of the improved cars, it would probably have been the brougham and not the car which would have suffered.

For the building and repairing of cars, the workshops are fitted with all the best and most modern machinery and appliances. The smithy contains ten forges, a steam hammer, and a brass foundry; the carpenters' shop is furnished with wood-sawing, planing, and turning machinery; the fitters' shop has its complement of turning, drilling, and screwing machines, and also a powerful hydraulic press for forcing the car wheels on and off their axles. Every process in the manufacture of a car may, therefore, be seen at Colaba in full operation, from the cutting up of the teak into logs, to the painting, varnishing, and French-polishing of the finished cars prior to their being "launched." For the comfort and convenience of the public the cars are continually being improved in various details. For instance one of the most recent improvements which is one that will prove a great boon during the storms of the monsoon is that to the weather boards gutters have been attached, so that the rain, instead of dripping on the ends of the seats to the great discomfort of the passengers, passes through a pipe to the ground. But most important of all is a new device at present under trial which will prevent any unfortunate individual who may chance to fall in front of a car from getting under the wheels. It is very simple, consisting merely of a cushion covered with leather, suspended in front of each wheel, and almost touching the ground. It is fixed, too, in such a manner that it will not rise and fall with the springs of the car.

All the harness used by the Tramway Company is made at Colaba, whether in steel, iron, or leather, and in course of time the weights of the various parts have been greatly reduced and simplified. For instance traces have been reduced from 14lbs. to 7lbs. per pair, collars from 8½lbs. to 6¼lbs. sun topees from 3lbs. to 1½lbs., loin pads from 5¼lbs. to 2½lbs. The double set of splinter bars in wood, weighing 34½lbs. is being replaced in tempered steel with an economy of 11lbs. Even the time-honoured harness oils and dubbing have had to give way before petroleum, which has been found the best and cheapest dressing for harness. Petroleum has also replaced castor oil in the lubrication of the car axle.

In the harness room also may be seen every stage of the manufacture of pith-topees and pith-loin pads for the horses, which is most interesting. The latest fashion in topees has a clear inch of space provided between the head and the topee, and the laces which used to fix it have been superseded by two neat spring hooks which catch the bridle near the blinker. The loin pads have for foundation a strong bamboo chick which has been made worm-proof by a bath of dilute corrosive sublimate. The pith is built into strips two inches wide and sewn to the upper side of the chick. On the under side are several small blocks of cork wood which raise the pad to the required height from the back of the horse. The outer side is then covered with white drill, the leather attachments are fixed on, and the loin pad is ready for use.

Having now dealt with the different departments in the stables and offices, a few words in conclusion regarding the working of the Company as a whole may prove of interest. Tramways in Bombay have now been in existence over sixteen years, having opened with 6¼ miles of line on the 9th May 1874, and now the lines have extended to 13½ miles. At first the natives did not take at all kindly to the new mode of transit through the city. Amongst the reasons given for this was one that the different castes did not care to mix with each other; but the most likely cause was that the fares were too high for directly they were reduced to the present rates, with half anna fares for short journeys, such as between Bori Bunder and Crawford Market, or the Market and Money School, and so forth, the people literally crowded on the cars, and the Bombay Tramway Company became the successful concern it now is. It is a question if anyone would guess the enormous traffic operated in a year. For 1889 the mileage covered in Bombay by the cars was 2,776,309 miles. Equally surprising is the number of passengers carried during the year. They amounted to 12,326,574 persons.

The number of hands employed amount to over 1,300 in the various departments of the stables, workshops, and offices. People are sometimes inclined to pity the hard fates of the tramcar drivers and conductors; but if the truth were known, it would be found they are better paid and have easier work than many syces and stable servants at private bungalows. On a whole they are found faithful and attentive to duty. While the men are well treated, and worked by no means too hard, the strictest discipline is enforced, and this is helped by a sort of small cause court which is held at the Colaba offices every morning when even the most trifling complaints are fully inquired into, and penalties, ranging from one anna to expulsion, according to the nature of the offence, imposed. On the whole the Bombay Tramway Company is an excellently managed concern, and both servants and horses are to be envied.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL AND LADY LANSDOWNE'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in to-day's *Gazette*, *re* the decorations for the reception of Lady Lansdowne, at the Esplanade Hotel, where I am given the post of honor as having directed the whole of these arrangements, Mr. C. H. Poincilit, the able manager originated, and has had these carried out, under his immediate and constant supervision, for some days past. On hearing that Lady Lansdowne was to stay at the Esplanade Hotel, and, thinking that it would be an excellent opportunity for showing her Excellency a beautiful suite of carved blackwood furniture that had just been finished, to full advantage, in one of their fine rooms, I solicited Mr. Poincilit's assistance, and he very kindly placed at my disposal for this purpose the finest room in the suite, *i.e.*, the drawing-room; and here commenced and ended any hand I have had in H. E. Lady Lansdowne's reception at the Esplanade Hotel.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. WATSON.

18th July.

EXCHANGE AND TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in your to-day's issue, signed "Exporter," it would appear that the writer is in favour of enhancing the land-tax, but thinks that there would be great opposition to the imposition of export duties.

Enhancement of the land-tax, if possible, would fall as much on those who do not grow for export and derive no advantage by exchange, &c., as it would on those who grow for export and reap all the advantages, while export duties would not affect growers for home consumption, but fall only on producers of exports. Besides this there appears no difference in the two taxes except in the name, either would increase the cost of production, and it is difficult to see how one could affect an exporter more than the other.

Export duties would be so small that they would scarcely be felt, and there would be no reason to fear that production or shipments would fall off in consequence, the large increase in the exportation of rice is a strong argument in support of this. If "Exporter" has been in the country any length of time, he will probably remember the arguments brought forward by some exporters for the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act. They were based on much the same principles of free and unfettered trade, the Act was abolished, and what has the result been, but disastrous to exporters and to the country.—Yours, &c.,

F. A. H.

BLACK JACK.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

As the Three Musketeers share their silver, tobacco and liquor together, as they protect each other in barracks or in camp, and as they rejoice together over the joy of one, so do they divide their sorrows. When Ortheris's irrepressible tongue has brought him into cells for a season or Learoyd has run amuck through his kit and accoutrements, or Mulvaney has indulged in strong waters, and under their influence reproved his commanding officer, you can see the trouble in the faces of the untouched twain. And the rest of the regiment know that comment or jest is unsafe. Generally, the three avoid orderly-room and the corner-shop that follows, leaving both the young bloods who have not sown their wild oats: but there are occasions—

For instance, Ortheris was sitting on the drawbridge of the main gate of Fort Amara with his hands in his pockets and his pipe, bowl down, in his mouth; Learoyd was lying at full length on the turf of the glacis kicking his heels in the air, and I came round the corner and asked for Mulvaney.

Ortheris spat into the ditch and shook his head. "No good seein' 'im now," said Ortheris; "'e's a bloomin' camel. Listen!"

I heard on the flags of the veranda opposite the cells, which are close to the guard-room, a measured step that I could have identified in the tramp of an army. There were twenty paces crescendo, a pause, and then twenty diminuendo.

"That's 'im," said Ortheris. "My Gawd, that's 'im! All for a bloomin' button you could see, your face in an' a bit o' lip that a bloomin' harkangel would 'a guv back."

Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled, that is to say, to walk up and down for certain hours in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, ammunition, knapsack and overcoat. And his offence was being dirty on parade! I nearly fell into the Forth ditch with astonishment and wrath, for Mulvaney is the smartest man that ever mounted guard, and would as soon think of turning out uncleanly as of dispensing with his trousers.

"Who was the sergeant that checked him?" I asked.

"Mullins, o' course," said Ortheris.

"There ain't no other man would whip 'im on the peg so. But Mullins ain't a man. 'E's a dirty little pigscraper; that's wot 'e is."

"What did Mulvaney say? He's not the make of man to take that quietly."

"Said! Bin better for 'im ef 'e'd shut 'is mouth. Lord! 'ow we laughed! 'Sargint,' 'e sez, 'ye say I'm dirty.' 'Well,' sez'e, 'when your wife lets you blow your own nose for yourself perhaps you'll know wot dirt is. 'You're himperfectly eddicated, Sargint,' sez 'e, an' then we fell in. But after p'rade 'e was up, an' Mullins was swearin' 'imself black in the face at Ord'ly Room that Mulvaney 'ad called 'im a swine an' Lord knows wot all. You know Mullins. 'E'll ave 'is 'ead broke in o'ne 'o these days. 'E's too big a bloomin' liar for ord'nary consumption. 'Three hours' can an' kit,' sez the Colonel; 'not for bein' dirty on p'rade, but for 'avin' said somethin' to Mullins; tho' I do not believe,' sex 'e, you said wot 'e said you said.' An' Mulvaney fell away sayin' nothin'. You know 'e never speaks to the Colonel for fear o' gettin' 'imself fresh copped."

Mullins, a very young and very much married sergeant, whose manners were partly the result of innate depravity and partly of imperfectly digested Board School, came over the bridge and most rudely asked Ortheris what he was doing.

"Me?" said Ortheria. "'Ow! I'm waitin' for my c'mission. Seed it comin' along yit?"

Mullins turned purple and passed on. There was the sound of a gentle chuckle from the glacis where Learoyd lay.

"'E expects to get his c'mission some day," explained Ortheris. "Gawd 'elp the mess that 'ave to put their 'ands into the same kiddy as 'im! Wot time d'you make it, sir? Fower! Mulvaney 'll be out in 'arf an hour. You don't want to buy a dorg, sir, do you? A pup you can trust—'arf Rampore by the Colonel's grey'ound."

"Ortheris." I answered sternly, for I knew what was in his mind, "do you mean to say that"——

"I didn't mean to arx money o' you, any'ow," said Ortheris. "I'd a sold you the dorg good an' cheap, but—but I know Mulvaney 'll want somethin' after we've walked 'im orf, an' I ain't got nothin' nor 'e aan't neither. I'd sooner sell you the dorg, sir. 'S trewth I would!"

A shadow fell on the drawbridge and Ortheris began to rise into the air, lifted by a huge hand upon his collar.

"Onything but to 'braass,'" said Learoyd quietly, as he held the Londoner over the ditch; "onything but to 'braass, Oth'ris, ma son! Ah've got one eight of ma own."

He showed two coins and replaced Ortheris on the drawbridge rail.

"Very good," I said; "where are you going to?"

"Goin' to walk 'im orf when 'e comes out—two miles or three or fower," said Ortheris.

The footsteps within ceased. I heard the dull thud of a knapsack falling on a bedstead, followed by the rattle of arms. Ten minutes later Mulvaney, faultlessly attired, his lips compressed and his face as black as a thunderstorm, came into the sunshine on the drawbridge. Learoyd and Ortheris sprang from my side and closed in upon him, both leaning towards him as horses lean upon the pole. In an instant they had disappeared down the sunken road to the cantonments, and I was left alone. Mulvaney had not seen fit to recognize me; wherefore I felt that his trouble must be heavy upon him.

I climbed on one of the bastions and watched the figures of the three musketeers grow smaller and smaller across the plain. They were walking as fast as they could put foot to the ground, and their heads were bowed. They fetched a great compass around the parade-ground, skirted the cavalry lines and vanished in the belt of trees that fringes the low land by the river. I followed slowly and sighted them, dusty, sweating, but still keeping up their long, swinging tramp on the river bank. They crashed through the forest reserve, headed towards the bridge of boats and presently established themselves on the bow of one of the pontoons. I rode cautiously till I saw three puffs of white smoke rise and die out in the clear evening air and knew that peace had come again. At the bridgehead they waved me forward with gestures of welcome.

"Tie up you 'orse," shouted Ortheris, "an' come on, sir. We're all going 'omo in this 'ere bloomin' boat."

From the bridge head to the forest officer's bungalow is but a step. The butler was there and would see that a man held my horse. Did the Sahib require aught else? a peg or beer? Ritchie Sahib had left half a dozen bottles of the latter, but since the Sahib was a friend of Ritchie Sahib and the butler was a poor man—

I gave my order quietly and returned to the bridge. Mulvaney had taken off his boots and was dabbing his toes in the water, Learoyd was lying on his back on the pontoon and Ortheris was pretending to row with a big bamboo.

"I'm an ould fool," said Mulvaney, reflectively, "dhraggin' you two out here bekaze I was under the Black Dog sulkin' like a child. Me that was souldierin' whin Mullins, an' be dammed to him, was shquealin' on a counterpin for foive shillin's a week, an' that not paid! Bhoys, I've tuk you four miles out av natural pevarsity. Phew!"

"Wot's the odds as long as you're 'appy?" said Ortheris, applying himself afresh to the bamboo. "As well 'ere as anywhere else."

Learoyd held up a rupee and an eight-anna bit, and shook his head sorrowfully: "Fower mile from t' canteen, all along o' Mulvaney's blaasted pride."

"I know ut," said Mulvaney penitently. "Why will ye come wid me? An' yet I wud be mortial sorry if ye did not any time—though I am ould enough to know betther. But I will do penance. I will take a dhrink of wather."

Ortheris squeaked shrilly. The butler of the forest bungalow was standing near the railing with a basket, uncertain how to clamber down to the pontoon.

"Might a knowd you'd a got liquor out o' a bloomin' desert, sir," said Ortheris gracefully to me. Then, to the butler: "Easy with them there bottles. They're worth their weight in gold. Jock, ye long-armed beggar, get out o' that an' hike 'em down?"

Learoyd had the basket on the pontoon in an instant and the three musketeers gathered around it with dry lips. They drank my health in due and ancient form and thereafter tobacco tasted sweeter than ever. They absorbed all the beer and disposed themselves in picturesque attitudes to admire the setting sun, no man speaking for a while.

Mulvaney's head dropped upon his chest and we thought that he was asleep.

"What on earth did you come so far for?" I whispered to Ortheris.

"To walk 'im orf, o' course. When 'e's been checked we all us walks 'im orf. 'E ain't fit to be spoke to those times, nor 'e ain't fit to leave alone, neither. So we takes 'im till 'e is.

Mulvaney raised his head and stared straight into the sunset. "I had my rifle," said he, dreamily, "an' I had my bay'nit, an' Mullins came round the corner, an' he looked in my face an' grinned dishpiteful.

"You can't blow your own nose,' sez he. Now I cannot tell fwhat Mullins's expayrience may ha' been, but, Mother av God, he was nearer to his death that minut' than I have iver been to mine—an' that's less than the thickness av a hair."

"Yes," said Ortheris, calmly, "you'd look fine with all your buttons took orf an' the band in front o' you walkin' round slow time. We're both front-rank men, me an' Jock, when the rig'mint's in 'ollow square. Bloomin' fine you'd look. The Lord giveth an' the Lord taketh away—heasy with that there drop! Blessed be the naime o' the Lord," he gulped, in a quaint and suggestive fashion.

"Mullins! Wut's Mullins," said Learoyd slowly. "Ah'd take a comp'ny o' Mullinses—ma hand behind me. Sitha, Mulvaney, dunnot be a fool."

"You were not checked for that you did not do, an' made a mock av afther. 'Twas for less than that the Tyrone wud ha' sent O'Hara to hell instid av lettin' him go by his own choosin' whin Rafferty shot him," retorted Mulvaney.

"And who stoped the Tyrone from doing it?" I asked.

"That ould fool who's sorry he didn't shtick the pig, Mullins." His head dropped again. When he raised it he shivered and put his hands on the shoulders of his two companions.

"You've walked the divil out av me, bhoys," said he.

Ortheris shook out the red-hot dottel of his pipe on the back of the hairy fist.

"They say 'ell's 'otter than that," said he, as Mulvaney swore aloud. "You be warned so. Look yonder!"—he pointed across the river to a ruined temple—"Me an' you an' 'im (he indicated me by a jerk of his head) was there one day when Hi made a bloomin' show o' myself. You an' 'im stopped me doin' such—an' Hi was on'y wishful to desert. You are makin' a bigger bloomin' show o' yourself now."

"Don't mind him, Mulvaney," I said. "Dinah Shadd won't let you hang yourself yet awhile and you don't intend to try it either. Let's hear about the

Tyrone and O'Harr. Rafferty shot him for fooling with his wife. What happened before that ?"

"There's is no fool like an ould fool. You know you can do anythin' wid me whin I'm talkin.' Did I say I wud like to cut Mullins's liver out ? I deny the imputashing for fear that Orth'ris here wud report me an'! You wud dip me into the river, wud you ? Sit quiet, little man. Anyways, Mullins isn't worth the trouble av an extry p'rade, an' I will trate him wid outrajis contempt. The Tyrone an' O'Hara ! O'Hara and the Tyrone, begad ! Ould days are hard to bring back into the month, but there're always inside the head."

Following a long pause :

"O'Hara was a divil. Though I saved him, for the honor av the rig'mint from his death that time, I say it now. He was divil—a long, bould, black-haired divil."

"Which way ?" asked Ortheris.

"Women."

"Then I know another."

"Not more than in reason, if you mane me, ye warped walkin' shtick. I have been young, an' for why should I not have tuk what I cud ? Did I iver, whin I was Corp'ril, use the rise av my rank—wan step an' that taken away, more's the sorrow an' the fault av me—to prosecute a nefarious inthrigue, as O'Hara did ? Did I whin, I was Corp'ril, lay my spite upon a man an' make his life a dog's life from day to day ? Did I lie, as O'Hara lied, till the young wans in the Tyrone turned white wid the fear av the judgment av God killin' thim all in a lump, as ut killed the woman at Devizes ? I did not ! I have sinned my sins an' I have made my confession, an' Father Victor knows the worst av me. O'Hara was tuk, before he cud spake, on Rafferty's doorstep, an' no man knows the worst av him. But this much I know !

"The Tyrone was recruited any fashion in the ould days. A draf' from Connemara—a draf' from Portsmouth—a draf' from Kerry—an' that was a blazin' bad draf'—here, there and iverywhere—but the large av thim was Oirsh—Black Oirsh. Now, there are Oirsh an' Oirsh. The good are good as the bes' but the bad are wurse than the wurst. 'Tis this way. They clog together in pieces as fast as thieves, an' no wan knows fwaht they will do till wan turns informer an' the gang is bruk. But ut begins again a day later, meetin' in holes an' corners an' swearin' bloody oaths an' shtickin' a man in the back an' runnin' away an' thin waitin' for the bloody-money on the reward papers to seeifut's wurth enough. Those are the Black Oirsh an' 'tis they that brings dishgrace upon the name av Oireland, an' thim I wud kill—as I nearly killed wan wanst.

"But reshume. My room—'twas before I was married—was wid twelve av the scum av the earth, the pickin's av the gutter—mane men that wud neither laugh nor talk nor yet get dhrunk as a man shud. They thried some av their dog's thricks on me, but I dhrew a line round my cot, an' the man that thransgressed ut wint into hospital for three days, good.

"O'Hara had put his spite on the room—he was my color sargint—an' nothin' cud we do to plaze him. I was younger than I am now, and I tuk what I got in the way av gali and punishment dhrill wid my tongue in my cheek. But was differint wid the others, an' why I cannot say, excipt that some men are burrun mane and go to dhirty murdher where a fist is more than enough. Afther a whoile they changed their chune to me an' was desp'rit frien'ly, all twelve av thim cursin " O'Hara in chorus.

"'Eyah,' 'sez I, "O'Hara's a divil and I'm not for denyin' ut, but is he the only man in the wurruld ? Let him go. He'll get tired av findin' our kit foul ear 'coutrements on properly an' kep.' '

"' We will not let him go, ' sez they.

"' Thin take him, ' sez I, 'an' a poor yield ye'll get for your throuble.'

"' Is he not misconductin' himself wid Slimmy's wife ?' sez another.

"' She's common to the rig-mint, ' sez I ; ' fwhat has made he this partic'lar on a suddint ?'

"' Has not put his spite on the roomful av us ? Can we do anythin' that he will not check us for ?' sez another.

"' That's thrue, ' sez I.

"' Will ye not help us to do ought ?' says another, ' a big, bould man, like hou. '

"' I will break his head upon his shouldthers av he puts hand on me,' sez I ; ' I will give him the lie av he says that I'm dhirty, an' I wud not mind duckl in' him in the artillery throughs if ut was not that I'm thrying for my shtripes.'

"' Is that all ve will do ?' sez another. ' Have ye no more spunk than that, ye blood-dhrawn calf ?'

"' Blood-dhrawn I may be, sez I, gettin' back to my cot an' making my lin round ut ; ' but ye know that the man who comes acrost this mark will be more blood dhrawn than me. No man gives me the name in my mouth,' I sez, ' Onderstand, I will have no part wid you in anythin' ye do, nor will I raise my fist to my shuperior. Is any wan comin' on ? ' sez I.

"' They made no move, tho' I gave thim full time, but stud growlin' an' snarlin' together at wan ind ay the room. I tuk up my cap and wint out to canteen : thinkin' no little av mesilf, an' there I grew most ondacintly dhrunk in my legs. My head was all reasonable.

"' Houligan,' I sez to a man in E Company that was [illegible] a frind av mine. ' I'm overtuk from [illegible] touch of your should- [illegible] march me acrost the [illegible] sleep ut off there,' sez [illegible] now, but good he was [illegible] givin' me the touch whin [illegible] the high grass, an' my [illegible] was fair rowlin' undher [illegible] grass was thickust, an' [illegible] an easy conscience. I [illegible] books to frequint; my character havin' been [illegible] for the good half av a year.

"When I roused the dhrink was dyin' out in me an I felt as tho' a she-cat had littered in my mouth. I had not larned to hold my liquor wid comfort in thim days. 'Tis little betther I am now. ' I will get Houligan to pur a mussick over my head,' thinks I, an ' I wud ha' risen, but I heard some wan say : ' Mulvaney can take the blame av ut for the backshtin' bound he is.' ' Oho !' sez I, an' my head rang like a watchman's gong ; ' Fwhat is the blame that this young man must take to oblige Tim Vulmea ? For 'twas Tim Vulmea that shpoke.

"I turned on my belly an' crawled through the grass, a bit at a time, to where the spache came from. There was the twelve av my room sittin' down in a little patch, the dhry grass wavin' above their heads an' the sin av black murdher in their hearts. I put the stuff aside to get clear view.

"' Fwhat's that ?' sez wan man, jumpin' up.

"' A dog,' sez Vulmea ; 'You're a nice hand to this job ! As I said, Mulvaney will take the blame av ut comes to a pinch.'

"' Tis harrad to swear a man's life away,' sez a young wan.

"' Thank ye for that,' thinks I. 'Now, fwhat the divil are' you paragins conthrivin' against me ?'

"' Tis as easy as dhrinkin' your quart, sez Vulmea. ' At 7 or thereon O " Hara will come acrost to the married quarters going to call on Slimmy's wife, the swine ! Wan av us'll pass the wurrud to the room an' we shtart the divil an' all av a shine-laughin' an' crackin' on an' t'rowin' our boots about. Thin O'Hara will come to give us the ordher to be quiet, the more by token, bekaze the room lamp will be knocked over in the larkin.' He will take the straight road to the inn door, where there's the lamp in the veranda, an' that'll bring him clear against the light as he shtands. He will not be able to look into the dhark Wan av us will loose off, an' a close shot ut will be, an' shame to the man that misses. 'Twill be Mulvaney's rifle, she that is at the head av the rack ; there's no mistakin' that long-shtock d cross-eyed bitch, even in the dhark.'

"The thief misnamed my ould firin' piece out av jealousy—I was pershuaded av that—an' ut made me more angry than all.

"But Vulmea goes on : O'Hara will dhrop, an' by the time the light's lit again there'll be some six av us on the chest av Mulvaney, crying murdher an' rape. Mulvaney's cot is near the ind door, an ' the shmokin' rifle will be lyin' undher him whin we've knocked him over. We know an' all the rig'ment knows that Mulvaney has given O'Hara more lip than any wan av us. Will there be any doubt at the coort-martial ? Wud twelve honust sodger boys swear away the life av a dear, quiet, swate-tempered man, such as is Mulvaney—wid his line av pipe-clay roun' his cot, threatenin' us wid murdher av we overshtepped ut, as we can truthful testify ? "

"' Mary Mother av Mercy ; ' thinks I to mesilf. 'It is this to have an onruly mimber an' fistes fit to use. Oh, the sneakin' hounds ! '

"The big dhrops ran down my face, for I was wake wid the liquor an' had not the full av me wits about me. I laid shtill an' heard thim workin' thimselves up to swear my life by tellin' tales av ivry time I had put my mark on wan another ; an' my faith, they was few that was not so distinguished. 'Twas all in the way av fair fight, though, for niver did I raise my hand excipt whin they had provoked me to ut.

"' 'Tis all well,' sezs, wan av thim ' but who's to do this shootin' ?'

"' Fwhat matther ?' sez Vulmea. ' 'Tis Mulvaney will do that—at the coort-martial. "

"' He will so,' sez the man, ' but who's hand is put to the thrigger in the room ?'

"' Who'll do ut ?' sez Vulmea. Lookin' round, but divil a man answered. They began to dishpute till Kiss, that was always playin' shpoil five, sez : 'Thry the kyards !' Wid that he opined his jackut an' tuk out the greasy palammers, an' they all fell wid the notion.

"' Deal on !' sez Vulmea, wid a big rattlin' oath, 'an' the black curse ay Shielygh come to the man that will not do his duty, as the kyards say. Amin !'

"' Black Jack is the masther, sez Kiss, dealins.' Black Jack, sorr, I shud expaytiate to you, is the ace av shpades, which from time immemorial has been intimately connected with battle, murdher and suddin' death. '

"Wanst Kiss dealt an' there was no sign, but the men was whoite wid the workin's av their sowls. Twice Kiss dealt an' there was a grey shine on their cheeks like the mess av an egg. Three times Kiss dealt an' they was blue. 'Have ye not lost him ?' sez Vulmea, wiping the sweat on him. 'Let ha' done quick ?' 'Quick ut is,' sez Kiss, trowin' him the kyard ; an' ut fell face upon his knee ; Black Jack.

"Thin they all cackled wid laughin.' 'Duty thirppence,' sez van av thim, ' an ' dammed cheap at that price !' But I cud see they all dhrew a little away from Vulmea an' lef' him, sittin' playin' wid the kyard. Vulmea s z no word for a whoil, but licked his lips catways. Thin he threw up his head an' made the men swear by ivry oath, known and unknown, to stand by him, not alone in the room, but at the court-martial that was to set on me. He tould off five av the biggest to stretch me on my cot whin the shot was fired, an' another man he tould off to put out the light, an' yet another to load my rifle. He wud not do that himself : an' that was quare, for't but a little thing.

"' Thin they swore over again that they wud not bethray wan another, an' crep' out av the grass in diff'rint ways, two by two. A mercy ut was that they dud not come on me. I was sick wid fear in the pit av my stommick, sick, sick, sick ! Afthey they was all gone, I wint back to canteen an' called for a quart to put a thought in me. Vulmea was there dhinkin' heavy, an' politeful to me beyond reason. 'Fwhat will I do, fwhat will I do ? thinks I to meself whin Vulmea wint away.

"Presintly the Arm'rer Sargint comes in stiffin' an' crackin' on, not pleased wid any wan, bekaze the Martini-Henri bein' new to the rig'mint in those days we used to play the mischief wid her arrangemints. 'Twas a long time before I cud get out av the way av thrying to pull back the back-sight an' turnin' her over afther firin' as if she was a Suider.

"' Fwhat tailor men do they give me to work wid ?' sez the Arm'rer Sargint. 'Here's Hogan, his nose flat as a table, laid by for a week, an' ivry comp'ny sendin' their arrums in knocked to small shivereens. '

"' Fwaht's wrong wid Hogan, Sargint ?' sez I.

"' Wrong !' sez the Arm'rer Sargint ; ' showed him, as though I had been his mother, the way av shtrippin' a ' Tini, an' he shtrup her clane an' easy. I tould him to put her to again an' fire a blank into the blowpit to show how the dirt hung on the groovin'. He did that, but he did not put in the pin av the fallen' block, and av coorse whin he fired he was strook by the jumpin' clear. Well for him 'itwas but a blank—a full block charge wud ha' cut his oi out.'

"' I looked like a boiled sheep-head. ' How's that, Sargint ?' sez I.

"' This way, ye blundherin' man, an' don't you be doin'ut, sez he. Wid that he shows me a Waston action, the breech av her all cut away to show the insides, an' so plazed was he to grumble that he dimonstrated fwhat Hogan had done twice over. ' An that comes av not knowin' the wepping you'er purvided wid, ' sez he.

"' Thank ye, Sargint, ' sez I ; ' I will come to ye again for further information. ' " ' Ye will not, ' sez he. ' Kape your clanin ' rod away from the breechpin or you will get into throuble. ' " I wint outside an ' I cud ha' danced wid delight for the grandeur av ut. ' They will load my rifle, good luck to thim, whoile I'm aways, ' thinks I, and back I wint to the canteen to give thim their chanst. " The canteen was fillin ' wid men at the ind av the day. I made feign to be far gone in dhrink an ' wan by, wan all my roomful came in wid Vulmea. I wint away walkin ' thick and heavy, but not so thick an ' heavy that any wan cud ha ' tuk me. Sure and thrue, there was a kyartridge gone from my pouch an ' lyin' snug in my rifle. I was hot wid rage against thim all an ' I worried the bullet out wid my teeth as fast as I cud, the room bein ' empty. Then I tuk my boots an ' the clam in' rod and knocked out the pin of the fallin ' block. Oh ! ' twas music whin that pin rowled on the flure ! I put ut into my pouch an ' struck a dab av dirt on the holes in the plate, puttin ' the fallin ' block back. ' That'll do your buisiness, Vulmea, ' sez I, lyin ' easy on the cot. ' Come an ' sit on my chest, the whole room av yon, an ' I will take you to my bosom for the biggest divils that iver cheated halter. ' I wud have no mercy on Vulmea. His oi or his life, little, I cared !

"At dusk they came back, the twelve av thim, an' they had all been dhrankin.' I was shammin' sleep on the cot. Wan man wint outside in the verandah. Whin he whistled they began to rage roun' the room, an' carry on tremenjus. But I niver want to hear men laugh as they did—skylarkin' too !' Twas like mad jackals.

"' Shtop that blasted noise ! ' sez O'Hara in the dhark, an' pop goes the room lamp. I cud hear O'Hara running up and the rattlin' av my rifle in the rack an the men breathin' heavy as they stud roun' my cot. I cud see O'Hara in the light av the verandah lamp an' thin I heard the crack av my rifle. She cried loud, poor darlint, being mishandled. Next minut' five men were holdin' me down. 'Go easy,' sez I ; ' fwhat's ut all about ?'

"Thin Vulmea, on the flure, raised a howl you cud hear from wan ind av cantonmints to the other. I'm dead, I'm butchered, I'm blind,' sez he. ' Saints have mercy on my sinful sowl ! Sind for Father Constant ! Oh, sind for Father Constant and let me go clean ! ' By that I knew he was not so dead as I cud ha' wished.

"O'Hara picks up the lamp in the veranda wid a hand as stiddy as a rest. 'Fwhat damned dog's thrick is this av yours ?' sez he, an' turns the light on Tim Vulmea, that was shwimmin ' in blood from top to toe. The fallin' block had sprung free behin' a full charge av powther —good care I tuk to bite down the brass afther takin' out the bullet, that there might be somethin' to give ut full worth—an' had cut Tim from the lip to the corner av the right eye, lavin' the eyelid in tathers, an' so up an' along by the forehead to the hair. 'Twas more av a rakin' plow, if you will undherstand, than a clean cut, an' niver did I see a man bleed as Vulmea did. The dhrink an' the stew that he was in pumped the blood strong. The minut' the men sittin' on my chest heard O'Hara spakin' they scattered each wan to his cot, an' cried out very politeful, 'Fwhat is ut, Sargint ?'

"' Fwhat is ut ?' sez O'Hara, shakin' Tim. ' Well an' good do you know fwhat ut is, ye shulkin,' ditchlurkin dogs ! Get a doolie, an' take this whimperin' scut away. There will be more heard av ut than any av ye will care for.'

"Vulmea sat up rockin' his head in his hand an' moanin' for Father Constant.

"' Be done,' sez O'Hara, dhraggin' him up the hair. ' Ye're none so dead that ye can't go fifteen years for thryin' to shoot me.'

"' I did not,' sez Vulmea, ' I was shootin' mesilf.'

"' That's quare,' sez O'Hara, ' for the front av my jacket is black wid your powther.' He tuk up the rifle, that was still warm, and began to laugh. ' I'll make your life hell to you,' sez he, ' for attempted murdher an' kapin your rifle onproperly. You'll be hanged first an' thin put undher stoppages for four-fifteen. The rifle's done for,' sez he.

"' Why, 'tis my rifle !' sez I, comin' up to look. ' Vulmea, ye divil, fwhat were you doin ' wid her—answer me that ?'

"' Lave me alone, ' sez Vulmea ; ' I'm dyin '!'

"' I'll wait till you're betther, ' sez I, ' an ' thin we tu will talk ut out umbrageous. '

"' O'Hara pitched Tim into the doolie, none too tinder, but all the bhoys kep' by their cots, which was not the sign av innocent men. I was huntin' ivrywhere for my fallin'-block, but not findin' ut at all I niver found ut.

"' Now, fwhat will I do ? ' sez O'Hara, swingin' the veranda light in his hand an' lookin' down the room. I had hate an' contimpt av O'Hara an' I have now, dead tho' he is, but for all that will I say he was a brave man. He is baskin' in purgathory this tide, but I wish he could hear that, whin he stud lookin' down the room an' the bhoys shivered before the oi av him. I knew him for a brave man an' I liked him so.

"'Fwhat will I do ?' sez O'Hara agin, an' we heard the voice av a woman low an' soft in the veranda. 'Twas Slimmy's wife, come over at the shot, sittin' on wan av the benches an' scarce able to walk.

"' Oh, Denny—Denny, dear,' sez she, 'have they kilt you ?'

"' O'Hara looked down the room agin an' showed his teeth to the gum. Thin he spat on the flure.

"' You're not wortth ult' sez he, 'Light that lamp, ye dogs, an' wid that he turned away, an' I saw him walkin' olf wad Slimmy's wife ; she thryin, to wipe off the powther-black on the front av his jacket wid her handkerchief. 'A brave man you are,' thinks I ; " a brave man an' a bad woman.'

'No wan said a word for a time. They was all ashamed, past spache.

"' 'Pwhat d'you think he will do ? ' sez wan of thim at last. He knows we're all in ut.'

"' Are we so ? ' sez I from my cot. ' The man that sez that to me will be hurt. I do not know,' sez I ' fwhat onderhand divilmint you have coontrived, but by fwaht I've seen I know that yon cannot commit murdher wid another man's rifle, such shakin ' cowards you are. I'm going to shape.' I sez, ' an' you can blow my head off whoile I lay. ' I did not slape, though, for a long time. Can ye wonder ?

"Next morn the news was through all the rig'mint, an' there was nothin' that the men did not tell. O'Hara reports, fair an' easy, that Vulmea was come to grief through tamperin' wid his rifle in barricks all for to show the mechanicism. An' by my sowl, he had the impartinince to say that he was on the shpot at the time an' cud certify that ut was an accident ! You might ha' knocked my roomful down wid a straw whin they heard that. Twas lucky for thim that the bhoys were always thryin' to find out how the new rifle was made, an' a lot av thim had come up for easin' the pull by shtickin' bits av grass an' such in the part av the lock that showed near the thrigger. The first issues av the Timis was not covered in an' I mesilf have eased the pull av mine time an agin. A light pull is ten points on the range to me.

"' I will not have this foolishness,' sez the Colonel ; ' I will twist the tail of Velmea,' sez he ; but whin he saw him, all tied up an' groanin' in hospital he changed his will. ' Make him an early convalescint,' sez he to the doctor, and Vulmea was made so for a warnin'. His big bloody bandages an' face puckered up to wan side did more to kape the bhoys from messin' wid the inside av their rifles than any punishment.

"' O'Hara gave no reason for fwhat he'd said, an' all my roomful were too glad to inquire, tho' he put his spite upon thim more wearin' than before. Wan day, however, he tuk me apart very polite, for he cud be that at the choosin'.

"' You're a good sodger, tho' you're a damned insolint man, ' sez he.

"' Fair words, Sargint, ' sez I, ' or I may binsolint again. '

"' Tis not like you, ' sez he, ' to lave your rifle in the rack without the breech-pin, for widout the breech pin she was when Vulmea fired. I should ha' found the break av ut in the eyes av the holes, else, ' he sez.

"' Sargint, ' sez I, ' fwhat wud your life ha' been worth had the breech-pin been in place, for on my sowl, my life wud be worth just as much to me av i tould you whether ut was or was not. Be thankful the bullet was not there, sez I.

"' That's thrue, ' sez he, pulling his mustache, ' but I do not believe that you, for all your lip, was in that business. '

"' Sargint,' sez I, ' I could hammer the life out av a man in ten minut's wid my fists if that man displeased me ; for I am a good sodger an' I will be threated as such, an' whoile my fists are my own they're strong enough for all work I have to do. They do not fly back to wards me,' sez I, lookin him betune the eyes.

"' You're a good man,' sez he, loohin' me betune the eyes, an' Oh, he was a granbuilt man to see. ' You're a good man,' he sez, ' an I cud wish for the pure frolic av ut that I was not a Sargint, or that you were not a privit, an' you will think me no coward whin I say this thing.'

"' I do not,' sez I ; I saw you whin Vulmea mishandled the rifle. But, Sargint,' I sez, ' take the wurrd from me now, spakin' as a man to man wid the shtripfs off, though 'tis little right I have to talk, me being fwhat I am by natur.' This time ye tuk no harm an' next time ye may not, but, in the ind, so sure as Slimmy's wife came into the veranda so sure will ye take harm an' bad harm. Have thought, Sargint,' sez I ; it's worth ut, isn't ut ?'

"' You're a bould man ,' sez he, breathin' hard ; ' a very bould man. But I am a bould, man tu. Do you go your way, Privit Mulvaney an' I will go mine.'

"We had no further spache thin or afther, but wan by another he drafted the twelve av my room out into other rooms an got thim spread among the comp'nies, for they was not a good sort to live together, an' the company off'cers saw ut. They wud ha' shot me in the night av they had known fwhat I knew, but that they did not.

"An' in the ind, as I said, O'Hara met his death from Rafferty for foolin' wid his wife. He wint his own way to well, Eyah too well ! Straight to that affairs widout turnin' to the right or to the lef' he wint, an' may the Lord have mercy on his sowl. Amin. "

"' Ear !' 'ear !" said Ortheris, pointing the moral with a wave of his pipe." ' an' this is 'im 'oo would be a bloomin' Vulmea all for the sake of Mullins an' a bloomin' button ! Mullins never went after a woman in his life. Mrs. Mullins, she saw 'im one day "—

"Ortheris," I said hastily, for the romance of Private Ortheris are slightly too daring for publication, " look at the sun ; it's a quarter past six. "

"Oh, Lord ! Three-quarters of an hour for five an' a 'arf miles ! We'll 'ave to run like Jimmy O. "

The three musketeers clambered on to the bridge and departed hastily in the direction of the cantonment road. When I overtook them I offered them two stirrups and a tail, which they accepted enthusiastically. Ortheris held the tail, and in this manner we trotted steadily through the shadows by an unfrequented road.

At the turn into the cantonments we heard carriage wheels. It was the Colonel's barouche, and in it sa the Colonel's wife and daughter. I caught a suppressed chuckle, and my beast sprang forward with a lighter step.

The three musketeers and vanished into the night—From the *New York World*.

THE CENSUS AND SOCIAL REFORM STATISTICS.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Talwalkar has addressed the following letter to the several Local Governments and Administrations in India :—

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, contained in Home Department Resolution, No. 3 Census-114-124 A, dated Simla, 1st July, 1890, and printed in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 5th idem, pages 1241-1260, I respectfully beg that Government will be pleased to order for Provincial, if not, for Imperial purposes, the following information being obtained at the Census, which is to take place on the night of 26th February, 1891, by providing three additional columns to the *Standard Schedule*, attached as Appendix A to that Resolution.

(*a*) Age at the time of marriage.

(*b*) If a widow, her age at the time of the death of her husband.

(*c*) Does the caste or sect or race permit re-marriage of widows ? and also to order information under (*a*) and (*b*) being compiled and printed in Forms Nos. 1, 2, and 3 attached hereto, and that under (*c*) being incorporated in Table XVI., sanctioned by the Government of India, by the addition of two columns for stating whether the caste, &c., does or does not permit re-marriage of widows.

2. I do not know what is provided for in the tables mentioned as " drafted " in para. 12 of the above resolution, and, therefore, beg that Government will, in the exercise of the discretion thereby vested in them, be pleased to order compilation and publication of the details of caste, with reference to age and civil condition, in Form No. 4 (in parts A, B, and C) attached hereto.

3. I will shortly state the reasons which induce me to make the above requests.

(*a*) *Age at the time of marriage.*—As the ages of marriage among the several castes and races in India are notoriously much below the standard, at which the parties to it can understand its significance, and can prevent it if they consider it detrimental to their interests, this information is necessary in order (1) to find out what progress, if any, has been made in respect thereto during the last sixty years or so, (2) to ascertain the extent of progress that still remains to be made by them, and (3) to devise suitable means by which they can attain to it. Her Majesty's Government seem to recognize the utility of this information, but they obtain it *annually* from their Registrar-General, and, therefore, it is apparently that they do not order it to be compiled by the Census authorities. If it is obtained *annually* in Great Britain and Ireland, where the rulers and the ruled belong to one community and are governed by the same marriage-laws, the necessity for its being obtained for the *first* time here in India, *i.e.*, at the approaching Census, is greater, since here the rulers and the ruled form distinct communities, and are governed by different marriage-laws, and the various communities with their numerous castes spread over large areas have not the same strength and homogeneous and self-governing tendencies as those in Great Britain and Ireland.

It will be observed from Form No. 1, appended hereto, that the marriage age-periods proposed are six, *viz.*, 0-4, 5-7, 8-10, 11-14, 15-19, and 20 and over. These it seems to me to be necessary to retain in order to ascertain the progress made during the last sixty years, which is not expected to cover age-periods of five and four years, at least, in earlier years. I design that form to find out the number of the males and females of the ages noted in Table VIII., sanctioned by the Government of India, married in each of the above six age-periods. In order to reduce the labour and expense of compilation, I would confine the information to castes and sub-divisions of castes, whose total population within the province is not less than 10,000 (ten thousand) souls.

(*b*) *If a widow, her age at the time of the death of husband.*—This will be useful in ascertaining the number of females of the ages noted in Table VIII. mentioned above, who become widows in each of the six age-periods proposed by me. Forms No. 2 and 3 are intended to give this information with regard to castes and sub-divisions of castes, which respectively permit and do not permit re-marriage of widows. This distinction is necessary in order to separate widows who can re-marry, if they choose to do so, from those who cannot re-marry by reason of the caste prohibition.

(*c*) *Does the caste or sect or race permit re-marriage of widows ?*—This information, which is essential for the progress of the liberty for widows to re-marry, is given only for a *very few* castes in the gazetteers of the Province, but not for *all* the castes and subdivisions of castes mentioned in the Census reports for 1881. Nor is it available in any other book.

4. Form No. 4 in parts A, B, and C, is intended to supply what Tables VIII. and XVI. sanctioned by the Government of India do not give for each caste and subdivision of caste. It will show at a glance the number of males and females of the age-periods mentioned in Table VIII. in each of the three civil conditions of life. This information is very necessary in the interest of social reform. It may be confined to castes, &c., of which the total population in the Province is not less than 10,000 (ten thousand) souls.

5. I trust that Government will be pleased to recognize the interests involved superior to any question of expense incidental to the registration, compilation, and publication of all this additional information, and pass favorable orders.

6. If the Census operations be wholly Imperial and compliance with my prayer beyond their powers, may I humbly pray that Government will be pleased to refer the matter to the Government of India for the ir favorable consideration and orders.

THE ACCIDENT TO MAJOR PIKE.

A correspondent sends the *Civil and Military Gazette* a reliable account of Major Pike's recent encounter with a bear. He says he repeats the story very much as he had it from the gallant Major :—

The account is all wrong. The brute when wounded must have followed us up. He jumped out on the shikari, passing me quite close, knocked him down and got on the top of him. I could not shoot him as his head was between the shikari's shoulders, so gave him a kick to make him stand up. However, he turned on me like a pig, caught me by the leg and threw me, then the row began. At last he got me by the neck, and I got my feet into his belly where he was wounded and threw him over my head some how. I fancy he was a bit sick from the pain of the pressure on the wound. He stood steady for some seconds during which I tried to raise my rifle with my right hand. I had got such a smack from him on the right shoulder that I found I could not raise it. I then got it in my left hand, and shooting with it like a pistol, shot the " bar " in the head. I walked back to my camp, got carried to Coolengan, where General Hadow and McLaughlin made me comfortable for the night, Dr. Davis came in at 6 a.m., having ridden some 14 miles, dressed my wounds (some 41), and I got off in my boat. Dr. Sparkes at Sopor again dressed me, and I got in here at 10 p. m., when Dr. Neve overhauled me. All or nearly all the wounds healed at " first intention," and I never had a day's fever. The above is the plain unvarnished tale. I wish the sportsman who put in the other account had asked me about it. It makes one look such a fool to be supposed to go up to a beast to see if it was dead, of course one would throw stones, and such like first to make sure.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th July, 1890 :—

Name of Station.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	7	87	...	...	7	87
Songad	7	28	...	...	7	28
Dhola	11	99	...	...	11	99
Chuda............	4	7	...	...	4	7
Chital............	5	70	...	...	5	70
Jetpur	4	45	...	...	4	45
Jetalsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upleta	4	2	...	...	4	2
Wansjalia	4	28	0	5	4	33
Porbandar	10	48	0	5	10	53
Junagad.........	13	10	0	9	13	19
Veraval	14	83	0	6	14	89

Tours and watering-places run by the fashion like ribbons and knickerbockers. Norway was never more than now *ala mode*. In addition to an increased multitude of lesser lights from all lands, the Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Khedive's sons, are there. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild is exploring the fjords with a party of friends. Better still, the German Emperor has given orders for the construction of a castle at Hardanger, where his purpose is to pass a part of every summer.

Anglo-Indians, who meditate the homeward journey by the St. Gothard or Mont Cenis tunnels, writes a contemporary, may be glad to hear that the clearness and comparative purity of the atmosphere in these immense passages is a matter of scientific wonder. In this respect the great Alpine engineering works present a striking contrast to English tunnels, which in point of length are mere rabbit-burrows by comparison. From close scientific observations made in the St. Gothard, it is found that as between summer and winter the temperature only varies eight degrees centigrade, there is a continual current of air passing through the tunnel—in winter in both directions, and in summer only in one—and that, as a result, the tunnel is the clearest in the world, its atmo sphere being almost absolutely pure.

THE FENN DIVORCE CASE.

In the Rangoon [illegible] Recorder's Court on Thursday week the divorce suit of [illegible] Fenn *vs.* Fenn was mentioned by Mr. Moylan. [illegible] His Honour would remember that some time ago he intimated, from the facts before him, that it was desirable to appoint a guardian *ad litum* ; and in that proposition he (Mr. Moylan) entirely agreed. The case was accordingly adjourned for a fortnight in order to allow of such an application being made, and such application must necessarily come from the other side. But so far as he knew, no steps had been taken by the other side. His client (Capt. Fenn) is naturally anxious to have the case tried and brought to a final termination.

His Honour observed that there was one point as to jurisdiction under the new Burma Courts Act which would have to be tried.

Mr. Moylan remarked that that was a question which would arise at the trial. But in the meantime no such plea had been raised and the other side sought the same relief as they did. With reference to the question that had now been raised so to the insanity of Mrs. Fenn he was somewhat inclined to doubt the existence of that sanity. The only thing he desired was that his Honour would put the other side under certain terms that they would within some fixed date show that there is a *prima facie* case for believing that Mrs. Fenn's mind is affected.

Mr. Van Someren said he had been in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of the place as to finding out the state of Mrs. Fenn's mind. He had no intention whatever of making any application in this case for the appointment of a guardian *ad litum*. The matter must end upon the preliminary points in reference to jurisdiction. The case was put down for hearing at an early date.

Mr Moyland remarked that it was rather late in the day to take a preliminary objection as to jurisdiction, when the other side had themselves filed a suit under which they received large payments under an order from his Honour. He would ask his Honour to name a day for the case, on the ground that Capt. Fenn was a Government officer, resident out of Rangoon. He would have to come up from Bassein, and in such cases his Honour had made it a rule that he would be prepared to fix a day.

Mr. Van Someren could scarcely believe that Mr. Moylan would bring up his client all the way from Bassein when the preliminary point of jurisdiction was not decided, and run the risk of bringing him up for nothing.

Mr. Moylan said that, if there was any objection to jurisdiction, it ought to have been taken by Mr. Van Someren before he filed his suit and under which he obtained payment of large sums of money from his client (Capt. Fenn) under threat of committal.

Mr. Van Someren said he had only recently come into the case ; the suit was not filed by him.

Mr. Moylan said he was aware of that ; but at any rate his client appeared and sent him numerous notices and obtained a large sum of money. He (Mr. Moylan) would argue that there was no preliminary point to be discussed ; no such question was raised in the pleadings. At any rate, he would ask his Honour to have the case brought on in the usual course and not to put it down merely for legal argument of this point. His Honour remarked that the ordinary course would be to allow it to remain where it was. At any rate, it was rather early in the day to fix a date.

Mr. Moylan said all he wanted was a week's notice to enable his client to come down. He would mention the case after the sessions. He begged to give his learned friend (Mr. Van Someren) notice that he would himself raise the preliminary objection that until Mr. Van Someren's client refunded all the payments made in that suit he could raise no question of jurisdiction.

His Honour remarked that if any question was raised as to jurisdiction, he would be bound to hear it. He could not give himself jurisdiction.—*Rangoon Times*.

PICNIC AT SURROONUGGUR.

Their Excellencies the Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and the Revenue Minister, Vicar-ul-Oomra, with their respective staffs, together with the Nawab Safafakjhan, Messrs. Crawford and Bosanquet, Major Garrett and Dr. Leahy from the Residency ; Colonels Hunt and Warner and very many officers from Secunderabad, enjoyed themselves immensely at a picnic on Saturday, the 12th July, when the following very exciting programme was gone through. The fun was timed to begin at 6-30 a.m., but in consequence of late arrivals it did not commence until 7-15. Two parties were formed ; the one under the leadership of Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomra hunted for jackals, but after a capital run of about an hour and half in the jungles failed to " find " more than one jack. Sir Asman Jah headed the Cheetah hunt and was more successful, accounting for two splendid bucks. Returning to breakfast in the Bagh at 9-45 the illustrious sportsmen and guests were soon afterwards to be found under a large mango tree utilized for equally exciting, though not such neck-breaking, fun as had been experienced in the morning. At 11 o'clock, 26 gentlemen faced the "Running Tiger" at 100 yards distance. The Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomra, Major Garrett, Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji and Foozool Russool Khan Sahib placed 4 shots each into the target in two runs, scoring 3 points each ; and in the round that followed, the two first named tied again and on drawing of lots the Nawab secured 1st prize, which, however, he resigned in favour of the Major. The last named gentleman succeeded to next place of honor ; but as the Nawab had, as already stated, generously withdrawn his title to the prize that had fallen to his share, Major Garrett, received the gold watch, Fuzool Russool Khan a self-extracting revolver of 6 chambers, plated, and Mr. Faridunji a gold mohur. For "Polly Shooting" nineteen gentlemen were to the fore : two of those tie, *viz.*, Captain Purdon and Mr. Westlake, who brought down 3 birds each : both missed their bird in the next two shots, and in the following round the Captain scored successfully and became owner of a handsome silver cup. In " breaking empty bottles " at 60 yards distance, for which event there were 18 entries, Lieutenant Macquoid smashed five out of seven bottles within two minutes and won his gold mohur. At the subsequent practice Mr. Faridunji did better than the gallant officer, having laid low six out of seven bottles in remarkable good time. There was not sufficient time for the fourth event, firing at a " fixed target." The shooting party adjourned at 2 p.m., and partook of an excellent lunch in the garden, at which the hospitality of the noble host was fully appreciated and enjoyed. After lunch, his Excellency Sir Asman Jah personally distributed the several prizes ; and at 3 p. m., everybody returned homeward, having realized a jolly good day's outing ; great credit for the management and arrangement of which is due to Mr. Stevens, of his Excellency's staff, and those who assisted him.—*Deccan Times*.

THE PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

One of the Committee of the Cooperative Passage Association writes to the Lahore paper :—In reply to a query in a Bombay paper as to what has become of the Cheap Passage Association (whose designation we changed to Co-operative Passage Association), your readers will be glad to hear that its committee are still working hard, and with a determination to persevere. Rome was not built in a day, nor can we hope to convert all of a sudden the powerful combination of s. s. owners engaged in Eastern trade, though disinterested shipowners, trading to other parts of the globe, have openly expressed their belief that a co-operation of the leading official classes in India, and of merchants and planters, must largely benefit any lines that care to give us some reasonable and moderate reductions, either as rebate on passage-money or railway fares, or by a larger free allowance of heavy baggage. In addition to this there is talk of a railroad which would materially shorten the time between India and England, as well as to avoid the heat of the Red Sea and the mal de mer sometimes experienced in the monsoon and in the Bay of Biscay, besides being a far safer mode of transit, seeing that cyclones, collisions, reefs and fogs are avoided ; some of the big lines make a point of their " safety." If therefore the official element of the Passage Association were to throw the weight of their influence into the scales along with the organisers of this railway project, they would probably receive a more favourable reception than the agreement among the s. s. companies permits them to receive from shipowners and proposals to this effect have already been made. Nearly every one could run Home—2nd class say—and spend five weeks in England out of two months' leave ; and the railway would have a political influence as well. Then we would fully believe the s. s. companies when they trot out their stock phrases about, " steamers running empty, " for by refusing to accept the situation as it exist in these days of low-exchange, and by pursuing a rather grasping policy, they may assist to more quickly avoke a rival which would deprive them of many (now despatch) passengers, of mail subsidies, and of some valuable freight ; so we mean to work steadily on.

In conclusion, we have to inform our members that we pointed out the value of Indian co-operation to the Directors of Army and Navy Stores of 105 Victoria Street, and we have had some influence upon their decision to open depots in India, under their London management, commencing next month in Bombay ; this alone will prove a very remunerative return for the modest sum of Re. 1 subscribed by our members (which amount has long ago been expended by the way). By holding together we will obtain other benefits also ; it is the old story of the bundle of sticks, and in our mutual co-operation we possess a large reserve of latent power.

In his resolution on the Assam police report for last year, Mr. Quinton calls attention to a matter of considerable importance. In Assam as elsewhere in India, writes an up-country paper, the police anually return an immense number of cases as false, and Mr. Quinton suspects, not without reason, that many of the cases so returned are not false at all, but that the police put forward this pretext to cover their own failure to bring the offenders to justice. At all events, if this is not the true explanation, it is clear that the magistrates are not as careful as they ought to be to direct the prosecution of those by whom the false charge is originally made. When a case is maliciously or fraudulently false, it is, Mr. Quinton points out, the obvious duty of the magistrate to direct the prosecution of the offender, just as it is the duty of the District Superintendent of Police to move the magistrate to sanction the prosecution. The admonition has a bearing in other provinces than Assam.

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NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE INDIAN PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

London, June 28.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Ripon initiated a debate upon the arrangement of the Army in Indian, his principal point being that the whole of the India forces should be under one supreme command, instead of three commanders-in-chief having divided responsibilities.

The Duke of Cambridge argued that there were great objections to any sudden organic change, and his own opinion, which had been also entertained by the late Lord Napier of Magdala, was that it was better to let things drift towards the desired centralisation than to take any decided step.

Viscount Cross, on behalf of the Indian Government, promised that attention should be given to the matter.

Several Bills were advanced, and the House adjourned at 7-15.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. Fergusson informed Sir R. Fowler that the right of fishing in the territorial waters of Heligoland, which he believed was of small value, would not be maintained, but provision was being made that all other rights of fishing should be secured.

Mr. Bryce asked when it was intended to present to Parliament papers relating to the convers on of the Egyptian Debt ; and whether those papers would include the dispatch lately mentioned by M. Ribot in the French Chamber, in which Lord Salisbury, according to M. Ribot's statement, explained or disavowed expressions contained in a recently-published dispatch from her Majesty's representative in Egypt.

Sir J. Fergusson said that there were no papers to present on the subject. The remarks made by M. Ribot merely expressed his own views, and did not form a portion of any dispatch.

SPHERE OF GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AFRICA.

Dr. Clark asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, under the agreement with Germany, the sphere of German influence had been extended 250 miles southward to about the 22nd degree of south latitude, and about 350 miles eastward to the Zambesi ; whether this would carry German authority eastward more than half the way across the African Continent, and place a new German territory of over 300 miles between North Bechuanaland and West Makololo Land, whether this would cause one section of the Makololos to be under German influence, and another portion under British influence, and whether he would show on the map the old German boundary on the west coast as well as on the east.

Sir J. Fergusson said he did not understand the first part of the question, but there had been a definition agreed upon as to the limits of our sphere of influence on the west coast of Africa. A strip of territory of twenty miles in width would be given to Germany as a means of access to the Zambesi. Her Majesty's Government had obtained German recognition of the sphere of British influence, and there ought to be no jealousy as to what remained.

BASELESS REPORTS.

Dr. Cameron drew attention to a statement to the effect that " the Russian papers attach most importance to the theory that they have themselves devised as to there being a secret clause in the agreement relative to East Africa, which would make England and Germany allies in case of war," and asked whether he was in a position to dispel this source of irritation by denying the existence of any such secret provision or understanding in connection with the agreement.

Sir J. Fergusson stated that the Government had undertaken no such obligation as that referred to in respect of any of the European Powers, either with regard to the Anglo-German agreement or otherwise. (Cheers).

Mr. Alfred Pease asked as to the truth of the statement that the British Government proposed to hand over the island of Dominica to France, in return for the abandonment of French treaty rights on the coast of Newfoundland.

Sir J. Fergusson : This is the first time I have heard the report. There is no truth in it.

In reply to a further question, Sir James stated that the " Hinterland " principle had not been accepted by her Majesty's Government. With regard to the region in the rear of Walfisch Bay, negotiations were proceeding.

Replying to another question, Sir James Fergusson stated that a declaration was exchanged between this country and France on March 10, 1862, by which they reciprocally engaged to respect the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. There was no British protectorate over Egypt.

FACILITATING PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. Smith moved the appointment of a Select Committee of twenty-one members to report as to the possibility of facilitating public business by an a bridged method of procedure. After a discussion upon the consti tution of the committee, the resolution was agreed to.

AMERICAN NEWS.

AMENDING THE SILVER BILL.

Notice of the action of the House of Representatives in rejecting the Senate's amendments to the Silver Bill, and the request for the appointment of a conference committee have not yet been sent to the Senate. This delay is occasioned by the Speaker of the House not having yet settled the conflicting claims in such a manner as to secure a fair representation of the feelings of the House on the committee. It is, however, probable that the notice will be sent to-day.

BANDITS IN CUBA.

New York, June 27.—A telegram from Havana states that the bandits who recently endeavoured to wreck a train between Aguacate and Sabanaderbole have written to the manager of the railway threatening to make further attempts to throw trains off the rails unless he sends them the sum of dol. 20,000. The bandits have also sent a letter to the authorities explaining that they are pursuing their present course because they have several times asked for pardon, and it has not been granted. The letters are signed by Manuel Garcia, the leader of the band. Troops are searching for the outlaws.

POLITICS IN CANADA.

Montreal June 27.—Mr. Mercier (Premier) to-day reorganised his Cabinet, utterly ignoring Ministers of English views and nationality thus making the Government wholly and distinctly French in tone. This can only tend to intensify existing racial animosities, and is fraught with danger to the internal peace of the Province.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

TAXATION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 27.—It is understood in political circles that Herr Miguel was selected as Minister of Finance with a view of making a more just distribution of the burdens of taxation which now principally affect the financial, mercantile, and industrial sections of the community. Most of the mediatised princely families are now exempt from real estate taxation, though they hold the greater part of the landed property. This privilege was accorded to them in Prussia by Frederick Wilhelm III., and confirmed by his successor, though the act involved a breach of the Prussian Constitution.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the Feudal Party, warns Herr Miguel not to attempt to abridge these privileges, as the whole Conservative Party would be bound to turn against him in such an event. The new Minister, who is an old Democrat, promises not to be intimidated by the Feudal partisans.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

General von Caprivi in the cause of a conversation with several German Deputies, respecting the Anglo-German agreement, states that a too much importance has been attached to the possession of the Tana Territory. This is the more so because by an arbitration the islands of Wanda and Patta have been awarded to England, and that without the islands the rest of the territory has no real value.

Several times the Chancellor laid stress on the importance of keeping up friendly relations with England.

The *National Zeitung* states that the Anglo-German Convention respecting the East African Company was finally concluded yesterday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Buda-Pesth, June 27.—The Austrian Delegation has adopted all the resolutions for national defence. The Minister of War has expressed the thanks of the Emperor to the Delegation for having assented to the sacrifice demanded of them and for their patriotic support.

Count Czartoryski, the President of the Delegation, expressed the unanimous confidence of the Delegates in the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They fully understood the necessity of acceding to the demands of the War Office. While they hoped that fresh increase in military expenditure would not be necessary, they hoped that the maintenance of peace would enable them to check the growing expenditure. They had full confidence in their Sovereign who thoroughly realised the wants and aspirations of his subjects, and who directed them with authority and wisdom. The close of the speech was tumultuously applauded, and the Session of the Delegation closed amid cries of " Long live the Emperor !"

SENTENCE ON A CLERGYMAN.

Riga, June 27.—Dr. Grimm, a German Protestant clergyman, after a long and sensational trial, has been sentenced to ten years' exile in Siberia for insulting the Greek Church. Ten Russian witnesses of ill-repute swore that he habitually belittled the institution of the Russian State Church in the German schools and in his sermon. Dr. Grimm's own witnesses so far as they were Germans were not permitted to testify on the ground that they were prejudiced. The Teutons are highly incensed at the attitude lately assumed in regard to their schools and churches by Russian officials and fear further persecutions.

DOCTORS IN FRANCE.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report upon the Bill regulating the exercise of the medical profession in France has held a sitting, at which M. Liard referred at length to the proposals made by M. Bourgeois. It was decided in the case of foreign doctors to make a distinction between those who wished to practise in the country and those who merely desire to follow the course of the French schools. The former will have to pass all the examinations required of French medical men, while the latter will simply receive at the close of their studies a certificate that they have successfully followed the French curriculum.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.

Active preparations are being made to fight the cholera if it should unhappily reach Paris in spite of the preparations taken at the frontier and the principal sea-ports. The apparatus and materials used in 1884 are still kept in a large warehouse in the Rue Dombasle, at Gernelle, but they will require to be almost entirely renewed. The stores consist principally of hot-water bottles and rugs to warm patients while conveying them to the hospitals, and huge boilers to heat the water. Large quantities of sulphate of copper and chloride of zinc will also be prepared.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Since the adoption of plain skirts and straight lines, instead of the fussy drapery of recent years, trimming has increased in variety and beauty. Embroidery holds the first place in handsome dress, and cloth heavily ornamented with gold and silken work is quiet a *fabrique de luxe*. There is a new and lovely shade in cloth, *beche*, which simulates rather the tone of *biscuit* china ; embroidered in gold and brown it makes beautiful vests both for the teagown and the " tailor-made." The loose jacket shows this vest off to perfection. Materials are specially fabricated for the teagrown, which I fancy will never be improved away, but remain a stock garment in our fashonable ateliers. It can always be kept " up to date " by a revived extravagance out of an antique fashion magizine, or a picture in a picture gallery. A well-known costume artist in Paris said to me when I was " doing the *modes* " in the " gaie citie " last year, that a designer of costume nowadays was as much an artist as he was, " more so, indeed, for he creates." He went on to say that he was always getting ideas from Worth, Felix, and others. " Worth," he said," is a very great creative artist."

TRIMMING FOR TEA-GOWNS.

A specially manufactured trimming for tea-gowns is in long stripes of soft cream woolen, with a 9 in. border handsomely embroidered in an effective design. This is made fast to the left shoulder, and trailed to the right foot, so adjusted as to display the whole of the work. Then there are some exquisite front panels of Oriental embroidery in European designs. These form the whole trimming for a handsome tea-gown in any suitable material of one colour. Straw enters largely into some embroideries. It is dyed coral and turquoise, and gives a glacé effect, which is very enlivening. The Ascot dresses were largely ornamented with trimmings of this kind. Net also is subject to this novelty. It is covered with silk and straw applique in neutral tints when to be worn over a brightly coloured silk skirt. Corselet bodies are worn of this material. These corselets are becoming barbarically gorgeous. Some are embroidered in pearls graduated in size, outlined by iridescent small beads, and gold and clear crystal. The idea is to represent a scintillating rainbow. When such corselets are worn the skirt is trimmed to match. Feathers make a favourite design, carried out in any medium—combined with the palm leaf, and emphasised softly with tiny tufts of real feathers ; the illusion is charming.

GUIPURE WORK.

Guipure work is a revival, deeply fringed sometimes to the extent of two-eighths. Pieces are produced to fit the shoulders, covering the front and half of the back of the bodice—a full and handsome trimming. The fringe is of all sorts : in beds, specks of spangle, feather, and silk. I read and hear a great deal about the revival of fringe, but I have seen very little of it in any costume this month. There seems an inclination to overdo dress in the matter of trimming as much as it was overdone in drapery before. This sort of excess is injurious to trade, as in the full flush of any particular article's popularity and industry often grows out of it, to die when re-action comes, and come re-action does very swiftly, finally, and cruelly. A passing word must be given to the gold trimmings now made as " fitments," ready for bodice, sleeves, neck, shirt. Straight galons still hold the popular taste, but the mixture of gold and silver has been in design brought to great perfection in shell, fans, wings, feathers, and conventionalised flowers and foliage. Many ladies make handsome trimmings of gold and silver cordings with the crochet-needle.

COSTUMES FROM VIENNA.

Vienna is picking Paris up in fashion, many of the leading drapers in Paris getting costumes from Vienese houses. There is always something distinctive in dresses from Vienna. A practised eye at once recognises that Paris is out of it. Vienna depends greatly on the mountings of a costume, which generally dominate the material itself, and the colouring of the trimming used is very Oriental in its character.

LACE MANTLES.

Black lace mantles are greatly in vogue. Given a light net foundation, handsome thick pannels of 2 in. to 2¼ in. broad are set on all round. Round the bottom are three graduated rows of rich ribbon, the lower has a vandyked edging. The panels are continued up on the bodice, and are shaped in to fit.

SHOULDER CAPES.

Shoulder capes are in every variety of form. Those on yokes are the most fashionable, as they are the most dressy. The yokes are often continued to the waist back and front, forming in fact a sort of bodice. The cloth or fine serge, of which the cape is made, is often fulled in at the shoulder in such a manner that a short piece falls over, making a shoulder frill. The fulling-in falls off after the shoulder point is turned, but the cloth is eased gradually into the points of the yoke. This style is graceful and easy. Another kind is accordion-pleated, and reaches to the hip. The shoulder all round is expressed by bands of light passementerie.

ECCENTRIC AND UNCOMMON.

I saw in New Bond Street a distinguished-looking woman walking writes a lady correspondent. She wore a black silk wrap, which may mean a teagown, or merely a tea-cloak. It was sparsely full in the skirt, and decidedly short. The bodice fitted behind, and the sleeves were the true old pigot shape, not caught in or modernised in any way, just rounded full out. The lower part was laced tightly to the form of the arm. In the front a sort of short Directoire jacket buttoned across the full front with one button, and was in one with the skirt behind. There were lapels thrown back. On a person less aristocratic-looking this garb would have seemed decidedly eccentric, as it was it was uncommon !

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Describing the daily routine at the White House to one of America's myriad interviewers, Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president of the United States, declared that the want of privacy she experienced was one of her greatest trials. Her correspondents ply her with all sorts of remarkable questions. In the midst of the campaign someone went to her to know if marriage was a failure. A woman went all the way to Indianopolis to ask her if " the bustle was to go." Another wanted to know if she approved of women proposing instead of men. She has had any number of applications to ask what blossom she prefers for the national flower, a litt'e matter not yet settled for America.

THE PECULIARITIES OF FASHION.

The *Queen* speaks plainly on one of the peculiarities of fashion. " Whenever the objectionable fashion sets in of employing the heads and wings of birds for decorating the head-dresses of women, a very general destruction of beautiful and useful creatures takes place. Commerce has no conscience that can be appealed to in such a matter. Women want feathers for their bonnets, and men are only too ready to make money by slaughtering the producers by the easiest possible means, and that at all times and seasons. Whether, as is often the case, the young birds are left to perish miserably by slow starvation in their nests, or species most valuable to the agriculturist are well nigh exterminated, are matters that are not of the slightest importance to the bird slayers, nor can they be supposed to enter into the consideration of the women whose heartless vanity is the cause of this senseless slaughter. The men who do this dirty work are less blameworthy than the women in whose interest it is done, and who support the proceeding by paying for the results. The receiver of stolen property is always regarded as more guilty than the thief, and the wearer of feathers cannot escape the charge of cruelty in causing the slaughter of the original producers, which so often takes place at nesting time. "

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Little toques made solely of ostrich feathers are among the millinery novelties. There is an open shape on which the tips are mounted. This shape has a black lace straw rim, it shows up a little jet, and has narrow velvet strings. Another shape affects a shell. It, too, is in straw, and is black. Blue cornflowers and a series of small butterflies trim it quaintly. A delightful little bonnet is made of three narrow wired bands, *a la grecque*, with a huge butterfly, or a butterfly bow, in front, and a stand-up lace bow behind, narrow velvet strings, *et voila tout*. The hair shows through these shapes. As for hats, take a low crown and a floppy leaf, twist and curl the latter as you will into any eccentric device and you will have a hat of the day, garnished with light lace bows or flowers. Every now and then a poke bonnet is to be seen, and, if the face underneath is pretty, it is simple and attractive-looking—a contrast, at any rate, to the slender fictions of a head covering so universal.

CONCERNING SHOES.

Sandalled shoes are coming in again, and very pretty they are. There never was a time in the history of the shoe when more ornament was used. The shapes, too, are most elegant. The mixture of leathers is effective. Sometimes the half of the uppers is in red, or blue, or yellow kid, the lower half in black, or possibly white. Leather, too, is in various treatments—embroidered, perforated in designs, engraved, embossed, stamped, or beaded. The lowfronted shoe is most worn for dancing.

DRESS AT THE FRENCH RACES.

The Grand Prix usually sets the *modes* for the rest of the season and the fall. This year it showed little new. Ruffs and feather circles were worn instead of the Medici collar, which is going out fast. These feather ruffs are charming on the high straight throats of the tailor-made. They are tied behind with ribbon, leaving long ends and bows. Walking dresses, too, touch the ground—very good for trade, but not for the wearer. Mantles were conspicuous by their absence ; not one was seen on any one pretending to style. Tight bodices displaying the figure prevailed. Bonnets were the same apologies they are here ; and hats were a mere vehicle for flowers. But the broad brims of Leghorns, crinoline and wired net, were very cleverly manipulated with intelligent relation to the wearer's cast of countenance. Veils with few and rather large spots were general. Parasols were clouds of chiffon, or lace, or feathers.

THE PINAFORE DRESS.

The pinafore style of dress—or, perhaps, I ought to say, the apron costume—certainly suits some figures, writes *Truth's* young lady and was to be seen in various shades and various colours, each being evidently made after a sketch which recently appeared in a weekly fashion journal. I could not, though, admire the white silk " bob-tail " coat, which was worn over a velvet vest and petticoat of dark terra-cotta. I am not sure either if I like the three-quarter bodices. I saw two or three of these, but fortunately they were of the same colour as the shirts, for when these bodices are made in another material, they make the wearer look very squatty. Of course, there were several eccentricities. A really good gown in black lisse was almost entirely covered with velvet flowers of the deepest yellow, and, as the parasol was similarly adorned, the effect was very trying and far from pleasing to the eye. Neither was a thin grenadine over heliotrope, trimmed with alternate rows of green, bright mauve, and gold galoon, either pretty or effective.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MICKIEWITZ' REMAINS.

The remains of the great Polish poet, Adam Mickiewitz, whose " Grazyna " induced the heroic Emilia Plater to fight in the ranks of her insurgent countrymen in the revolt against the Russians in Lithuania, in 1830, are to be removed from France to Cracow, and interred on the 30th instant with great pomp and ceremony in the ancient castle of Wawell, where lie the bones of the Polish kings. Mickiewitz died in 1855 at Constantinople, whither he had been despatched by the Emperor Napoleon's Government on a scientific mission, and his body was embalmed, conveyed to Paris, and finally interred in the cemetery at Montmorency. Although the ceremony is expected to result in an imposing political manifestation, particularly of the Russian Poles, it is said that the Russian Government will not offer any opposition.

LADY AUTHORS.

Mr. Walter Besant describes Mr. John Morley's recent assertion that there are not fifty, or even twenty, men or women living by authorship, as " a very curious slip." " Why," exclaims Mr Besant, " by the writing of novels alone there are at least fifty who make over a thousand a year, let alone a vast number, especially ladies, who live on incomes of a hundred or two made by authorship." The case is cited by him of one lady, a member of the Society of Authors, who adds to her income by the sale of plots for stories.

" ONLY THE POETRY. "

Dr. Holmes was in a Boston bookstore one day when a woman came in to purchase a book for a holiday present. One of the first volumes shown her was the " Last Leaf," a poem which the autocrat prizes as one of his dearest.

" Who is this by ? " asked the customer.

" Dr. Holmes."

" The pictures are very nice. Did he draw them ? "

" Oh no ; he wrote the poetry."

" The poetry ! is that all ? "

BRET HARTE.

Bret Harte is now living in a quiet cottage in Grove-end-road, near St. John's-wood, London. He is getting old, and his hair is white ; but the novelist still retains his old fire. His books sell immensely in England—more than those of any other American writer. Mr. Harte's family is not with him, and the general impression in London is, says Eli Perkins, an American humourist, that he is a widower.

MADAME TAVARY.

Madame Tavary has been alluded to indiscriminately as a Russian and as a German prima-donna. It may therefore be of interest to state that she was born at Cologne in 1859, of Russian parents, her mother being an operatic artiste. The lady originally studied the pianoforto, and received some lessons from the Abbé Liszt, but she subsequently resolved to adopt the profession of a vocalist, and was taught singing by Madame Marchesi and Signor Lamperti, and acting by M. Roger the tenor. She made her début at Milan under the name of Mdlle. Basta as Lucia about 1880, and she has since sung in various German cities until about seven years ago, when she became the leading primadonna at the Court Opera House at Munich, a post she still retains. Madame Tavary is a lady of varied accomplishments, and only last year she carried off the prize for painting and art embroidery at an exhibition held at Athens.

" QUID PRO QUO."

It is nearly fifty years ago since Mrs. Gore, with her " Quid Pro Quo," won the five hundred pounds offered by the late Mr. Benjamin Webster by way of prize for a new five-act comedy to be produced at the Haymarket. The *New York Herald* invited, some time since, a similar competition, and in this case once more the honours have fallen to a lady. The play chosen is one of four hundred sent in, which is more than four times as many as the Webster committee received. The title is " Will o' the Wisp." It will be produced immediately at Mr. Palmer's Theatre. It is to be hoped that it will prove more successful than Mrs. Gore's comedy, wh ich was coldly received, withdrawn after some thirty performances, and never heard of more.

EXTREMELY SATISFACTORY.

Amidst the chorus of congratulations by which he was assailed on his return to England, Mr. Kendal just had time to give one or two facts with regard to his tour. This lasted no less than thirty-two weeks, and included New York, California, and Canada. Being asked whether " The Weaker Sex," of the success of which in America a good deal has been heard, was the most popular piece in his repertory with the Americans, he would not allow that this was so. " The Ironmaster " was unquestionably in his opinion the favourite in all parts of the New World, although it was run very hard by so widely different a piece as Sardou's " Scrap of Paper." At the same time, it was difficult to speak positively on this point, as the theatres where Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were engaged were invariably well filled. Rumours have been current for some time past putting the profits of the tour at an almost fabulous sum. Upon this point, Mr. Kendal would only go so far as to say with a smile which seemed to indicate that the subject was not an unpleasing one, that the pecuniary results were " extremely satisfactory ."

THE SWISS PIANIST.

Not a very large audience assembled at Prince's Hall to hear the new Swiss pianist, M. Denhof. Those, however, who came were rewarded by a novel experience in the shape of a performance of Beethoven's Sonata in D minor to the accompaniment of a blatant piano-organ. If the walls and doors of Prince's Hall cannot be rendered impervious to the sounds of London streets, the managers owe it to the artistes who rent the hall to keep an official on duty outside to warn off the wandering minstrels of Hatton Garden while performances are going on. Herr Denhof got the credit of being a fairly brilliant executant with a rather hard touch ; but then he only got a fair hearing in Schumann and Chopin, the first two movements of the Beethoven Sonata being lost in the piano-organ obbligato. Undoubtedly Herr Denhof is a pianist of strong nerve and severe self-command. What would have happened had Rubinstein been in his place, it is alarming even to think of.

" JEANNE D'ARC. "

The full-dress rehearsal of "Jeanne d'Arc," a spectacular equestrian opera, was performed on the 24th ult. at the Hippodrome in Paris. A correspondent informs us that 970 persons took part in it, and M. Widor, the composer of the score, on horseback, led the choruses, a mounted band, and a number of harpists in a gallery close to the roof. The latter accompanied the singing of the saints, the Archangel Michael, and subordinate angels, some of whom fly down in the final scene to console the martyr-maiden. The heroine is an Italian, who displays great skill in the pantomimic art. Her gestures are most expressive, and, notwithstanding that they keep time to the music, appear natural. She is a graceful horsewoman and rides cross-saddle. Her horse cost 800*l*., and her five costumes surpass in beauty and archæological correctness even those worn by Sarah Bernhardt. In the first act Joan is at Domremy, among cows, goats, and poultry, all of which have been carefully trained. The scenery is ingeniously contrived. A circular screen of wire gauze, fourteen yards high, runs all round the arena a few yards in front of the lowest row of seats. Upon the inside of the circle is painted the scenery, but this does not interfere with the transparency of the metallic gauze, which is invisible to those near it and allows the spectators to see the paintings on the farther side of the arena. The career of Joan of Arc has probably never been treated from a scenic point of view in a manner so satisfactory to those who have studied it well in history. The piece ends with a gilded equestrian statue of the heroine rising above the blazing pile on which she has been martyred, and the Genius of France with the chorus chanting in her praise.

MR. CHARLES WARNER.

After more than two years' absence in Australia, during which time he has added something like £12,000 to his bank balance, Charles Warner was to be back in London again this month. The *Melbourne Herald* says that on the 7th May Charles received a cable message from Mr. Augustus Harris telling him to hurry home to rehearse for the new Drury Lane drama, which has a leading part especially written for him. Accordingly, " Charles Warner's last nights in Australia " is the announcement that figures most prominently in the latest Australian papers. When the mail left Warner was drawing enormous audiences to the Melbourne Theatre Royal in the well-known Boucicaultian drama, " London After Dark. "

UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

At the same time Toole was filling the Melbourne Princess Theatre with " Uncle Dick's Darling " as the potent attraction. He continues to be the recipient of multitudinous social attentions. Amongst other bodies the Australian Natives Association has decided to give him a banquet. Mr. J. L. Purves, O. C., of Lincoln's-inn, the late president of the Association, suggested the idea, and it was taken up with the utmost cordiality. Mr. Purves said that besides being one of the most distinguished comedians of the day, Mr. Toole was an old and highly-esteemed representative of the motherland, and as such the Australian Natives Association would extend to him the right-hand of fellowship and heartily welcome him to their shores.

MADAME ALBANI.

Madame Albani forms the subject of the portrait and sketch in this week's *Piccadilly*. " Madame Albani is a French Canadian by birth, and adopted the name of Albani not, as is popularly believed, because she at one time resided in Albany, but by the advice of her master in vocalisation, Signor Lamperti, the name being that borne by a noble Italian family, members of which had shown the young vocalist much kindness. A career so successful has naturally caused Madame Albani to be the recipient of many valuable and pleasing gifts ; indeed, her charming residence in London is [illegible] toes of past artistic triumphs. A[illegible] objects to be noticed are portrai[illegible] every member of the Royal F[illegible] autographs which in most cases have bee[illegible] presented. The Queen has honored Ma[illegible] in many ways. Her Majesty has, in addit[illegible] tograph, given her a large and beautiful [illegible] herself signed with her autograph, and has [illegible] upon the fair vocalist the Jubilee Order, and when they chance to be in Scotland at the same time her Majesty usually honors the Queen of Song by a visit, and Madame Albani frequently sings at Balmoral. After having sung at Berlin with great success, the late Emperor William I. made Madame Albani a Court singer, and the venerable monarch also gave her one of the gold medals which was struck in commemoration of the eightieth year of his connection with the army, he being at the time ninety years of age, and also a photograph bearing his signature."

It is stated that the difficulty in settling the dispute between England and the United S[illegible] about the Behring Sea fishery arises from P[illegible] dent Harrison's refusal to sanction the agreem[illegible] arranged by Mr Blaine and Lord Salisbury, wh[illegible] is somewhat similar to Mr. Bayard's proposals.

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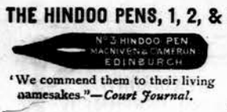
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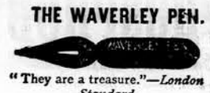
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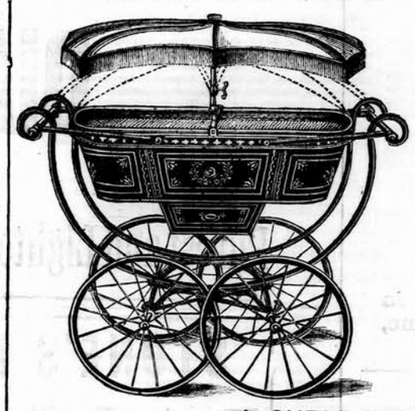
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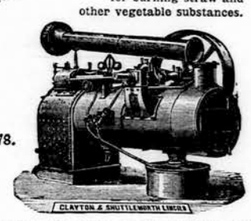
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In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery.
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NOTE—This preparation is absolutely free from any substances forming stone or gravel, the great objection to Citrate and other preparations of Magnesia and Salts. It is for this reason and for its pureness that it is so highly recommended by the Profession.

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PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
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SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

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Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* oil! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

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ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives fresh life and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates Digestion, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Constipation, Chronic Diarrœa, Dysentery, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to succumb from its operation.
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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tablets can be purified in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.



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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1872.

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The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment."
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Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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SYRUP & PASTE
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(FOR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
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CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



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It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

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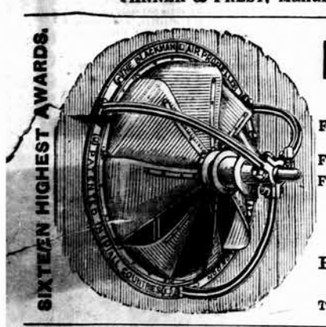
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EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some mag cian's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Pitthoghar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oils. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and therapeutical properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."





FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
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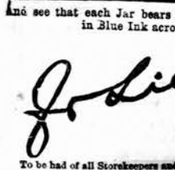
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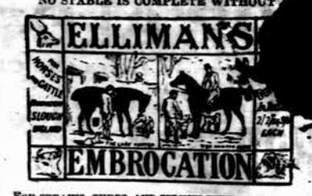


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